The Bombay Chronicle

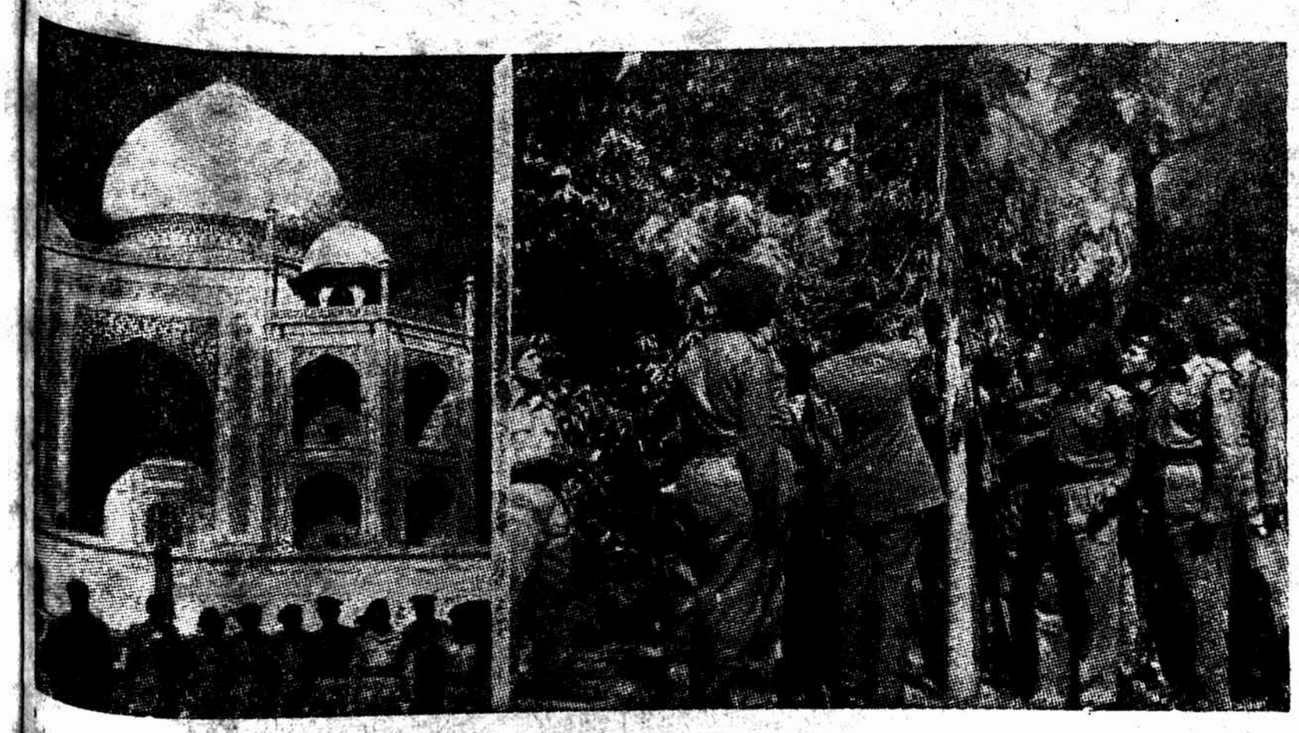
Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. XII NO. 13 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1953 | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies | IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

GARDENING UNDER SHADOW OF TAJ



LEFT: (1) Army personnel gather together in Taj Mahal premises. (2) An officer of the Horticultural Department of the U.P. Government explains the method of growing papaya.

CENTRE: (Left) They get instruction in gardening. (Right) An officer of Horticulture Department gives instruction in methods of Agriculture.

BOTTOM: (Left) Practical demonstration of preparation of soil and filling of flower pots for seedlings. (Right) Learning improved methods of growing peas.

Mahabharata In Soviet Land

SEE PAGE 5

Orphans Of The Storm

*

BY GARGI MAHAJAN

IT is a tragedy of history that the fair sex, which is instinctively opposed to wars, conflicts and strifes, has to bear the brunt of turmoils everywhere in the world. Only a little over five years ago, millions were on the move along every conceivable road that led from Pakistan into India.

The caravan included countless unattached women and children of all ages, who had suffered an unprecedented psychological shock and who did not even know the destination of their journey. Vicissitudes had unbalanced their minds and carped their outlook. These unattached women believed that man had ceased to be a rational being and justice had ceased to exist anywhere. Freedom was there for the country indeed, but not for them, they argued. 'What next' they asked every passer-by.

●

What happened to these unattached women and children? The answer makes a remarkable story which evokes spontaneous admiration for those who shouldered the herculean task. The responsibility undertaken by these devoted workers related to not a few souls, but thousands of them, and it was, besides, a permanent responsibility. The displaced women required sympathy and relief, means of livelihood and social security.

The country was faced with a real "woman problem". The choice lay between the immediate resettlement and the permanent moral degradation of these unattached women.

A ray of hope broke through the gloom; their more fortunate sisters came forward to tell these women that reason and justice had not vanished from the world. Plans were soon made for the care, maintenance and rehabilitation of those forlorn women and children. Before long, a Central Women's Section with multifarious functions was set up by the Rehabilitation Ministry under a woman Director. The choice of Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru could not have been bettered. A decade and a half in the midst of the erstwhile untouchables and long residence in undivided Punjab had made her eminently suited to assuage the injured feelings of these bewildered women, and guide them along to right paths. Her winning smile and soft words, followed by various relief measures kindled a new hope among the displaced and the frustrated women and filled them with courage and ardour.

●

Almost the first ameliorative step was to separate the unattached women and children from the surging tides of refugees temporarily housed in Camps. To give them food, shelter and protection, some thirty establishments were set up in those States which were most crowded with refugees. Their inmates were of all ages, ranged in number from 150 to 2,000, spoke different dialects, were accustomed to widely different standards, habits and ways of life. It was sheer faith, sincerity and patience which enabled the women workers to battle against impossible odds and provide physical comfort and spiritual solace to their unfortunate charges.

Separate living arrangements for the unattached women, however, was only the beginning. The ultimate goal was to render each one self-reliant and self-supporting.

It required all one's wit to find suitable work and plan palatable, feasible and sufficiently profitable vocations for the unattached women, the vast majority of whom were illiterate and untrained in any art or craft. It was finally decided to create a net-work of training-cum-work centres in the Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan, U.P., Bombay and one or two other States.

Within a couple of months over fifty work centres were humming with constructive activity. Each inmate was trained according to

(Continued on Page 23 col. 1)

WEEK-END FUN

As a gardner who was shared by several neighbours passed her house Miss Susie called to him to come in and finish a job he had begun for her.

"No, Miss Susie, I can't come today."

"Why not?"

"Well, Miss Susie, Miss Lucy paid me five shillings she owed me and I ain't spent it. And Mr. Jones, he give me a ten shilling note and I got it right here in my pocket. And I jus' don't believe in over-supporting myself."

* * *

It was discovered, just at closing time, that a parcel of twenty £100 notes was missing at the bank. The staff worked all night trying to find them.

The next day, Doreen, a new girl clerk, walked into the bank to begin her daily duties. She was asked: "Doreen, did you see a parcel of £100 notes?"

"Oh, that! Why, I just took them home to show mother the kind of work I'm doing?"

* * *

An utter lack of show—and of modern conveniences—characterizes a certain New England summer hotel. Its owner, a retired sea captain, steadfastly refuses to paint the old building on the theory that it would "attract the wrong kind of people." Its fine food, good sailing and swimming, however, draw customers who devotedly return every year One summer a city banker reserved one of the outlying cottages and offered to install, at his own expense, a modern bathroom. "Go ahead," replied the captain, "but if you put her in you must rip her out in the autumn."

And that's exactly what happened. The hotel still has no conveniences to attract "the wrong kind of people."

* * *

I put another mark on the leg of the table beside my army hospital bed: 14 lonely and painful days since the operation—seven still to go. I was feeling pretty sorry for myself when there was a knock at the door and a nurse announced that a man wanted to look at the roof. "Show him in", I said.

He came in on crutches, one foot dragging. For some time he stared at each wall, at the floor and the ceiling. Then he hobbled to the door. Turning back towards me with considerable effort, he said. "Excuse me—I was very rude. But I was completely lost in memories, You see, I was wounded in World War II and for five years I lay in this room without much hope of leaving it. But now"—and he smiled happily—"I'm well again, thank God."

As he hobbled down the hall I rubbed out those 14 marks. It was hard to see them anyway—my glasses seemed to be fogged over.

* * *

An old Blackfoot Indian and I used to patronize the same village store, where we often discussed the ways of the world. "Do you like women?" I asked one day.

"My squaw, she good woman."

"She must be, for you to have stayed married 31 years," I said.

There was a long silence and then he said, "First ten years, me and squaw fight, fight, fight. Second ten years, papooses and squaw fight, I shut up. Third ten years, papooses grow up, I grow up, we all shut up."

* * *

"I want to exchange these snakeskin pumps," a woman in the crowded shoeshop told the assistant. "They are imperfect—see those scratches?"

The assistant agreed that there were some tiny scratches and brought out another pair. The lady examined them carefully. "These are damaged, too."

A few minutes later the assistant returned with eight pairs of shoes. The customer thought she detected some flaw in each pair. "They're all imperfect!" she exclaimed as she discarded the last one.

"Madam," the salesman said wearily, "I'm not perfect, you're not perfect. How can you expect a snake to be perfect?"

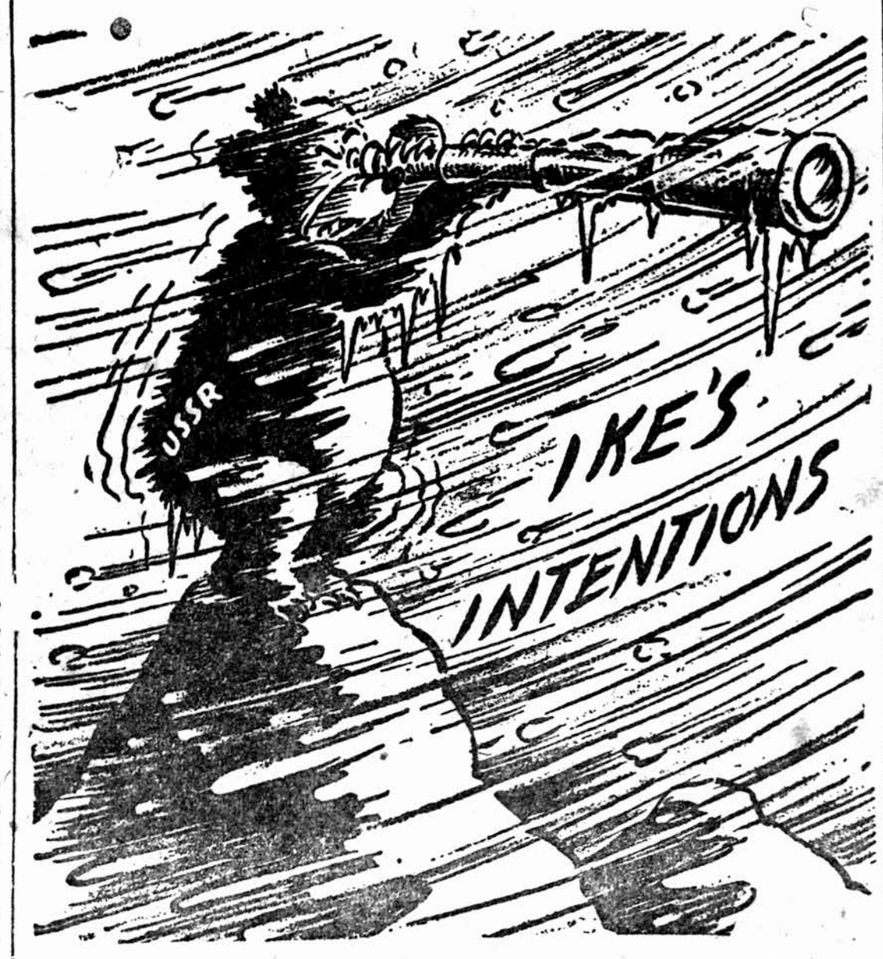
"Grannie," said Little Shaku, "do your spectacles magnify?"

"Yes, of course they do," said Grannie.

"Then when you cut me another piece of cake, would you take them off?"

Dan Seymour took one of his youngsters to the movies and a colour short went on showing Betsy Ross making the first American flag. "Why is she doing that by hand?" the little girl asked. "Are they having labour trouble?"

'THE C-C-COLD WAR'



Justus in 'The Minneapolis Star'

ANIMAL AILMENTS AND GYPSY CURES

Juliette de Bairacli Levy studied animal medicine at Manchester University, but soon decided that orthodox veterinary practice was not for her. She began to treat animals with herbs and followed the gypsies' treatment, working and living with them in many parts of the world.

In her BBC talk she said gypsies believed that plants could cure every animal ailment and pass their herbal knowledge down from family to family only telling it to other people in very rare cases. Her search for gypsy remedies had taken her from Mexico to Turkey, all along the Mediterranean and to North Africa, and she had obtained many herbal cures from gypsies and mane numbers of lasting friendships

She began to work in England; mostly on dogs suffering from distemper, using the gypsy remedy of wild garlic roots and fasting on honey and water whilst fever was present. She cured hundreds of dogs and then turned to horses and cows with equal success, making much use of the supreme gypsy herb garlic, wood sage and dock leaves. After Britain's cruelly hard winter of 1947 she went to the Yorkshire dales, where more than a thousand sheep were suffering from an infection that was a relic of snow starvation: paralysis was striking them down and ewes were losing their lambs. She gave them garlic to check the infection, extract of meadow grasses and nettles to restore health, and black molasses, and saved nearly was an animal. Her particular pride was a ewe that had been paralysed in its hind limbs for two months. Her herbs effected a spectacular cure and the ewe was standing in ten days, running rapidly in three weeks and produced twin lambs in the following Spring.

In Mexico

In Mexico she used garlic with plugs of nettles up the nostrils to cure of sinus disease a mare condemned to be shot. In Turkey she doctored a cat which belonged to the Director of the National Bank in Symrna. The big, brindled beast with magnificent eyes had pneumonia and when Miss de Bairacli Levy saw him he had a high fever and was breathing painfully in a hot, stuffy room, saturating the cushion on which he lay with pouring saliva. She advocated strict diet, herb pills and fresh air, and after much heated discussion windows were flung open, garlic and fenugreek seed pounded into pills and all food but honey and water withheld. Five days later she called at the flat and pussy came strutting out to greet her, his tail erect and his big eyes shining.

Another cure was given on an island off Tunisia where her own dearly loved Afghan hound was attacked by a dangerous parasitical mite, minute, black and unaffected by D.D.T. and said to kill all dogs in ten days. A combination of gypsies' and Arab cures saved her hound, which she took daily into the sea and fed with crude salt in his meat—the Arab method—adding to this the gypsy medicine of garlic internally, external dusting with sand and insect powder mixtures as a smothering agent, and rubbing all over with crude vinegar into which a little essence of eucalyptus and camphor had been put to discomfort the mites and destroy their eggs. The fatal eleventh day passed, the hound lived, his mites decreased and at the end of a month he was free and well.

She was eternally grateful to the gypsy herbalists who had taught her so much, usually by a great fire of tree boughs and brush that cast a golden light around. She found gypsy life in all countries both alluring and rewarding and it had given her material for several books and enabled her to heal sick creatures of every kind. "Seventeen years with the gypsies have caused me to love and admire this strange and little known race come almost lost to this modern which otherwise would have beprecious art of herbal medicine of people who have preserved the world", she said.

Spurious Drugs

*

BY DR. B. S. MEHTA

"THE fever hasn't gone down, doctor." This painful report was brought in by an anxious father about his little son suffering from typhoid The child had been administered Chloromycetin, a costly and highly effective drug. The doctor wondered why the medicine had not worked, and in a laboratory test discovered that the capsules contained Glucose D. Twelve capsules of Glucose D had been bought for sixty rupees! No wonder the patient showed no improvement. He hadn't been given the medicine.

This is not a made-up story nor an isolated example. Hundreds of such cases have come to light and will continue to appear until the peddling of spurious drugs is dealt with sternly. This easy way of making money was picked up by our criminally-minded during the last war when standard medicines were in short supply.

You must have seen these spurious drugs. Or, may be, after seeing them you didn't think they were spurious. Therein lies the craft of the manufacturer.

Underground laboratories are making researches on foolproof methods of preparing fake drugs. Containers, labels, and the contents — tablets, capsules or liquids—are made to look exactly like the original.

If you are curious to know how a spurious drug is made, here is the confession of a faker. He got an empty vial of Aureomycin with its label intact, bought a few empty capsules and filled them with finely powdered Mepacrine, yellow tablets given to malaria patients, which did not cost much The "Aureomycin" was ready and sold for anything between Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

●

The Government, it is understood, has knowledge of imitations of some of the popular and not freely available drugs such as Penicillin, Streptomycin, Chloromycetin, Aureomycin, Terramycin, Sulpha-drugs, Quinine, Euquinine, Waterbury's Compound, Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, Woodward's Gripe Water, and Aletris Cordial. A recent addition to the list is Dongre ka Balamrit.

To be a successful spurious drugs manufacturer, one has to be a scientist and a criminal prepared to commit forgery and murder. It is indeed a profitable business so long as the person is on the loose. While the doctor scratches his head figuring out why the medicine is a dud, and the patient starts complaining that the doctor is no good, the spurious manufacturer gets his pound of flesh.

The Government of India enacted the Indian Drugs Act in 1940. Under it, Drug Controllers are posted in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and are required to keep watch on imports. It is their duty to take samples and get them analysed at the Calcutta Drug Laboratory and, in case of their being unsatisfactory, forfeit the consignment.

These officers have done a lot of good work by preventing the import of sub-standard drugs which foreign firms used to send here marked "For Tropics Only" or "For Export Only."

●

There are Drug Inspectors in all States keeping some sort of supervision over the local chemists and druggists, though the number of such inspectors is totally inadequate. Calcutta has altogether six, of whom only three are available for 3,500 sale premises. Delhi has only one. Evidently, whole-time trained Drug Inspectors in adequate numbers

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 1)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Hallowed Shrine Of Sikh Faith

BIRTHPLACE OF LAST GURU AT PATNA

BY NIRMAL KUMAR LAHIRI

ONE of the holiest places for Sikh pilgrims lies in Patna City, six miles from Patna town proper, connected by a regular bus route with Patna town and also having a railway station of its own. Patna City is the sacred birth-place of Guru Govind Singh, the tenth and last Guru of the Sikhs.

Every year in December thousands of Sikh pilgrims visit Patna City and pay their homage to the Guru, who founded the Khalsa and waged a war for 32 years against the persecutor of the Sikhs.

AT PATNA

The distance between Patna City and Patna Junction railway stations is only two miles and the two parts of the city of Patna, distinguished as Patna town and Patna City, are not really separate in the minds of the local people. Patna City is looked upon as the eastern end of the City of Patna and is the centre of wholesale trade of all kinds but of spices and foodgrains in particular.

The main place of pilgrimage for thousands of Sikhs during the Guru's birthday is a marble memorial (mandap). This encases a small house within itself in which Guru Govind Singh was born in the light half of the month of Paus in the year Samvat 1723 (1666 A. D.). The scanty possessions of the last Guru are preserved here with great care and veneration. They are an autographed copy of the Granth Sahib, a cradle, a pair of shoes, wooden sandals, a sword and a quiver full of arrows.

No person other than an Akali Sikh can cross the threshold of this scared room.

It is probably interesting to know that Guru Govind came to be born here because his father Guru Teg Bahadur, the ninth Guru, had halted at Patna City with his family, on his way to Assam. He stopped for a time at Patna, known then as Pattan, and then left for Assam, after instructing his wife Mata Gujari whom he left in Patna City to name the son as Govind Rai. The family was entrusted to the care of Kripal Chand, Guru Teg Bahadur's brother-in-law.

GURU AT TEN

The child was born and lived in Patna city till his sixth year when the family moved to join Guru Teg Bahadur at Anandpur. At the early age of nine, in 1675 A.D., Govind lost his father, who was publicly beheaded in Chandni Chawk, Delhi. At the age of 10, in 1676 A.D., Govind was enthroned as the Guru. His life from then till his martyrdom in 1708 A.D. at Abchalnagar (in Deccan) was one of service and dedication to Sikhs and others who were being persecuted. His war against persecution was spread over the long period of 32 years. This cost him the precious lives of his four sons.

MARRIAGE

He was married to Jito, daughter of Bhikhia, in 1677 A.D. and his four sons were Ajit Singh (born in 1743 Samvat), Jujhar Singh (Samvat 1747), Zorawar Singh (Samvat 1753) and Fateh Singh (Samvat 1755).

To the Guru life was a mission. In "Vichittar Natak" he has said:

"God sent me into the world
With a special mission and
Exhorted me thus:—
Thou art my son,
I am sending thee to organise
The Panth
Go and preach the path
"Of virtue and duty".

The path of virtue and duty are not easy and the true followers of Guru Govind Singh cherish the five attributes of Kes. Khand, Kanga, Kara and Kach (i.e. long hair, dagger, comb, bangle and short underwear.

The spacious courtyard in which child Govind played was paved with stone slabs and is to be seen to this day. In the centre of the courtyard is fixed an 80-foot flag-staff which gloriously files the flag of the Khalsa. The flag-staff, said to be a gift from Rana Jang Bahadur Rana of Nepal (during his visit to Patna in Lord Mayo's time) has iron rings round it.

HARMANDIRJI

The shrine and its adjacent buildings are known collectively as Harmandirji. Very near to this lies Maini Sangat Gurudwara which reminds the visitors of Raja Fateh Chand and his queen who loved Govind, the child, more than their own souls.

There is a Gurudwara at Gaighat, three miles from Harmandirji, where Guru Teg Bahadur often stayed. Two miles from the main shrine lies the Guruji-ka-Bagh, a gift to Guru Teg Bahadur from a Muslim devotee.

SIKH DARBAR

The Guru was great in his life. He was a warrior—saint. He founded the Khalsa. The hallowed place of his birth is one of the four Darbars of Sikhs. It commands respect from all Sikhs.

Each year about 20,000 pilgrims visit the sacred shrine at Patna. They come from remote corners of the country and include, besides Sikhs, men and women of many other faiths. Local people too muster strong and the birthday functions usually spread over three days which include readings from the Granth Saheb, discourses and talks on Guru Govind's life and teachings and free 'langars' in which anybody and everybody joins.

Once known as Kusumpur, a seat of culture in the Gupta period, Patna which is Pataliputra of ancient times, heard the drums and trumpets of many kings and warriors, including one of the greatest in Indian history, Emperor Asoka. Peculiarly receptive Bihar has been hallowed by the birth of founders of new faiths—Mahavira and Guru Govind, it also inspired that great saint-teacher, Lord Buddha.

FAMOUS SIKH SHRINE

Takhat Shri Harimandir in Patna City.

Stray Thoughts On A Free Press

BY ITHURIEL

MY mind has been going back to the question of freedom of the press recently. It is a strange thing that, despite all the agitation that is periodically raised over this subject, the Indian press is not only free but on its editorial side carefree even.

This is not because the men in authority value freedom of the press; it is not even true to say that the press values freedom and consistently fights for it. What seems to be the case here is that no one can deliver the goods or control the delivery.

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference combines an interest in securing freedom of the press with a sensitive awareness of the editor's responsibility. It has sought to secure the combined result by drawing up various codes of conduct; and by its Press Advisory Committees has tried to work out a machinery which will secure freedom and ensure reasonable standards. But its love for freedom has engendered irresponsible writing and careless editing, whilst its passion for standards has handed the press over to ministerial whims.

Bernard Shaw drew the attention of a raging beauty—was it Lily Langtree? — who had rhapsodised on the advantages of a child that would have her looks and Shaw's brains to the awful possibility of its having his looks and her brains. The Editors' Conference might well have pondered over Shaw's practical wisdom before venturing into a dangerous field.

●

But to return to freedom of the press: Two years back, the press was greatly agitated over the amendment of the Constitution which threatened to give Government potential power to regulate the press. The Government, we may assume, also expected to achieve much by taking these powers to themselves. But actually nothing has happened to curtail the freedom of the press.

In justifying the amendment, Mr. Nehru cited a number of instances of bad writing, worse reporting and untenable comment. But today after the amendment the Prime Minister could easily surpass his list. The amendment may have caused cautious editors many anxious moments, but it has not, from all the available evidence, ruffled the irresponsible. But it had earned the Government a bad name and it blew up the press advising system, which was not quite an undesirable development. It has unfortunately fixed in certain ministerial no less than journalistic minds an idea that freedom of the press consists of saying that the Government is wrong, without provoking the Government or irritating ministers.

●

To understand the situation that exists in India, it is necessary to bear in mind two real factors: As a people, we are interested not so much in freedom as in having a friend in the Government.

An American has described the prevailing sentiment in one American city at least as a passion for securing bargains through personal influence. The Indian has a very similar attitude towards Government.

The second thing is that we are an extremely sensitive—I almost said, thin-skinned—people to whom the least criticism is an insult. As generally much of our time is spent in dodging blows or tempering the wind to the shorn lamb, it follows that when two persons meet they part without either agreeing or disagreeing with each other but with the impression that there has been much greater agreement than there is reason to believe.

●

Having taken all these factors into consideration, I am apt to feel that freedom of the press is not as tender a plant as people tend to think it is. And when the cry is raised that it is threatened, I am inclined to worry about a lot of things but not about freedom of the press. The consequence of such an attitude is unfortunate because it allows one no glamorous role to strut in on the public stage. Instead of the wide-eyed wonder which I used to feel in the old days—for once I too was a worshipper at the shrine and have had my fingers badly burned at the sacred fire—I am doubtful of loud professions of those who would champion the cause.

Take the case of government advertising, for example, Mr. Morarji Desai has testified that the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference has argued the case for advertising in the widest circulated press for years. Yet no President has gone to the length that the present President, Mr. A. D. Mani, has in stumping for Government advertisements. He has even linked it up with freedom of the press. No one will claim that Mr. Mani is more deeply concerned with freedom of the press than his predecessors. I would certainly say that he has been more indiscreet and less discriminating.

●

Whilst we are thinking of the large circulation newspapers, let us not forget the smaller ones which often are more independent in the sense that they are maintained for ideas and not for profit. If the gentlemen who run these organs of opinion at considerable sacrifice, are to be completely excluded from government advertising, as must happen if circulation is the sole criterion, then I should say that freedom of the press is in even greater danger than if the big press is discriminated against.

Because as it has been widely recognised, it is in the small newspaper that freedom is most strongly served. Yet Mr. Mani failed to raise his voice in protest when the little press was left to its own devices.

I am not without some knowledge of the difficulties to which the small newspaper, often a one-man show, is subjected; and, if there is any love for freedom, they would receive all the support that they need. But there is no need to be sentimental about the little newspaper any more than there is to be hysterical about the big one. It is a hard world in which journalists function, and anyone who wants it to be made easy for him, may choose some other profession.

●

And this brings me back to what is freedom of the press. I would put it at nothing higher than an atmosphere where differences of opinion are not suppressed, where the newspapers know that there are definite laws that they cannot infringe without having to suffer for it, and where some editors are prepared at one time or another to break the law and take the consequences, which at the time of the breach are regarded as inevitable and not evaded after the breach.

CHURCH SERVICE FOR ANIMALS

"In Chelsia there is a church which has a special animals' chapel, believed to be the only one in the world, where you may take your pet to an animal blessing service on the first Sunday afternoon of each month. Special prayers are offered for all suffering animals and the services are as popular with grown-ups as they are with children. Father Nicholson, who conducts the services, believes that God's blessing should be bestowed on all creatures, and who's to say he is wrong? A former President of the Royal Academy, Sir Alfred Munnings, and Lady Munnings, are some of the regular members of his congregation at these services and the church is always filled, which I think speaks for itself."

—Beatrice Lilley.

IN MUSIC, EAST AND WEST WILL MEET

India As Culture Centre For Harmony And Melody

THE question is how the highest manifestations of Western music can best be communicated to the Indian people. Shall it be by accident, by allowing nature to take its course, or shall it develop in an orderly and controlled fashion supported by the government and the people of India? Yehudi Menuhin the world famous violinist answers the question in this article.

BY YEHUDI MENUHIN

THE advent of the airplane, which has given us cause to ponder as an influence on the world in which we live, has at least made possible an acquaintance with the life-giving stimulus of India that was rarely possible for a musician previously. In earlier decades, a Heifetz or a Chaliapin bound on a world tour or en route to Japan or Australia might stop off in Bombay or Calcutta for a concert or two. But it was hardly possible to get there quickly enough to justify a trip to India alone, writes the author in "Saturday Review."

At Prime Minister Nehru's invitation, I was able to plan a six weeks' visit to India last year in the late winter and early spring as I might go to South America or Europe. I found there so much that was new and satisfying to me as an artist that I cannot resist a feeling that in India the equilibrium of life is better balanced than elsewhere, that a greater unity of thought and feeling prevail than in the West.

On the other side, the emancipation of India from European domination has created a new curiosity about and interest in some aspects of Western life that had not flourished in India under colonial rule. One of these is Western music. Some thousands of Indians have been educated in Europe and have thus acquired some knowledge of Western music, but they are few indeed when compared with the hundreds of millions who inhabit this great area. To be sure, this was by no means a tragic situation, for Indian music, Indian culture, Indian philosophy and traditions were not, and are not, dependent on any Western contribution. They are quite self-sufficient, soundly conceived and adequate for the needs not only of India, but capable of being beneficial if adopted in a wider sphere of humanity.

MEDITATIVE MUSIC

Perhaps it would be well to set forth very briefly what I consider to be the essential differences between the music of India and the music of Europe. The first is a traditional, crystallized form of expression in which the performers and auditors partake of a resignation to environment and fate.

It is a more contemplative, meditative, and passive form of music. It does not allow the surges of emotion and fury, the interplay of opposing forces to mar its detachment. It invites the listener to attain a state of meditation, or oneness with God.

The music of the West, of course, proclaims and asserts the personality of two individuals: one absent (the composer), the other present (the performer). This stimulates, by communication, the personality of each listener in the audience. It spurs him to proclaim in like manner his domination over, or at least his wrestling with, his fate and his environment.

Against this background it is easy to understand why the impact of Western music arouses great enthusiasm among its listeners in the East. And it is comprehensible why the first industrial nation of the East—Japan—has become one of the greatest areas for consumption of Western music (especially in the recorded form) in the world. I would not like India to follow in the footsteps of Japan with the same intent, nor is it probable that India would do so. The continental qualities as against the insular, the spirit of independent thought, the traditions of mental and physical exercise must continue to exert for some time in India an influence which would preclude such a rapid transition.

But in the long run I believe that, owing to the compression of the world and the accelerated communications between the hemispheres, the onslaught of Western music in India is inevitable. I do not refer, of course, to its commercialized forms, or to popular music, or the music of marching bands. The Indian people have already been exposed—perhaps too much so—to the mechanized, insensitive, and sentimental exhibitions of Western music. The question, rather, is how the highest manifestations of Western music can best be communicated to the Indian people. Shall it be by accident, by allowing nature to take its course, or shall it develop in an orderly and controlled fashion supported by the Government and the people of India? My answer is much in favour of the latter course.

As a result of my warming experiences in many parts of India from tip to top and many points around the perimeter, I felt a strong desire to offer such help as I could. From my conversations with members of our own Government's diplomatic staffs in India and those of the British I was encouraged to set forth some recommendations based on my observations—partially in recompense for the Prime Minister's invitation to me, partially to contribute what I can to the richer life of a country which appeals to me profoundly.

It is, in my opinion, necessary at this stage for the Indian Government and people to organize a complete institution on a national scope for Western music. This should be approached in the same manner that we of the Western world study an art foreign to us, the Greek theatre, for example, which we study carefully though we would not consider it a replacement for our own native expressions in the theatre. Study should be open to those Indians of greatest talent and inclination. From this national organization would come the source material—performers, lecturers, instructors—to serve the whole of India. It is certainly not necessary now for India to have more than one such institution. It is far more important to maintain the qualitative standard—in fact, I would say that at this point the quantitaive measure is of no importance.

ORCHESTRATION

It is essential that an Indian be named as director. As far as teachers and staff are concerned, it would be necessary to engage men from Europe and the United States. During my six weeks in India I met only two people really conversant with and trained in Western music: Dr. Narayan Menon, of All-India Radio in New Delhi, and Mr. Mehli Mehta, of Bombay. The latter is a really competent violinist who has dedicated himself, after five years at the Juilliard School in New York, to the backbreaking task of pioneering this field in India. Mr. Mehta is to my mind well equipped to supervise the training of staffs and to preserve the interests of Indian music, which he knows well and fully understands.

This national institution should have allied to it a national orchestra. It is perfectly possible as of now to constitute a nearly first-class orchestra in India. I understand that Hyderabad had quite a good little orchestra which has been disbanded. If the very best musicians from all over India would be gathered together and Mr. Mehta allowed to organize and conduct the primary phases of their training, it might be well eventually to choose a Western musician to serve the quality ends previously mentioned—always with the understanding that the Indians themselves be encouraged to develop and produce their native talent in this field as in others.

TWAIN MUST MEET

It would seem to me that such a programme, with its obvious extensions into chamber-music groups, travelling ensembles, etc., would serve as a strong counter-irritant to the kind of discontent with Western ways which the Communist neighbouring countries have sought to foster in India. The Western world has perhaps posed too long in the role of material benefactor. Among our great spiritual resources, music is one of our most varied and most valuable. It does contain the elements of the universal language generally attributed to it—though our arrogance inclines us to limit "universality" to the Western world. My experiences prove to me that Indians have a receptivity to our art which has not yet been encouraged. Moreover, the appeal of Western music (of all schools and periods) to the mass audience serves to mold their traditional ways to habits of thoughts and feeling more akin to our own, thus forging a stronger link in the understanding that must come to fulfilment if the twain shall, in fact, meet.

There is, on the other hand, much that the Western world can learn from the Indian musician's dedication to his art, which is not meant to be lived by or exploited. Perhaps one can never reverse a habit so firmly fixed as our own commercial system of musical performance, but we can refine and improve it by learning from the

(Continued On Page 23, Col. 5)

Kon Shimizu of 'Asahi' sketched the following question-drawing for cartoonist William Crawford of 'The Newark News'.

SHIMIZU: "What do you think Chaplin will do about his U.S. status?"
CRAWFORD: Don't worry, he's doing O.K. in Europe.

Darlings All

PATTER: By Asude

WOMEN, of course. Who else? But why must I always talk of Women? Didn't you know? It is the only thing men do with women, — after cutting their wisdom tooth, Just *talk* about women. If you don't believe me, ask Rajaji. Or, the Sri Sri Sri Prakash. It is to be presumed that both have cut their wisdom tooth. So have I.

And wisdom, as I said in my last spasm, always comes from Madras. I shall presently come to the latest consignment received, but before doing so, I ask you, have you read Ogden Nash? The man who invented a new twist to rhyming nonsense, "American heir?", as one reviewer put it, "to Edward Lear, Lewis Carroll, and W. S. Gilbert."

I was reading one of his collections of verse when I came upon what he had titled as "The Strange Case of Mr. Ballantine's Valentne." This man Ballantine's grief was that he had never received a valentine in his life. A love-letter, if you didn't know it. And then he met Herculina. This is how Nash goes about it.

"Towards evening he encountered
a maiden named Herculina, the
Strongest Woman in the World.
He said, Madam, my name is Mr.
Ballantine and I have never received a valentine.
Herculina was delighted.
She said, My name is Herculina, the Strongest Woman in the World, and I have not received a valentine either.
"Mr. Ballantine and Herculina decided to be each other's valentine. All was merry as a marriage-bell. (Rhymes with?)
Mr. Ballantine nearly burst with joy.
Herculina nearly burst with pride.
She flexed her biceps.
She asked Mr. Ballantine to pinch her muscle.
Mr. Ballantine recovered consciousness just in time to observe the vernal equinox.
He thought she said bustle."

Now read this. "Madras, March 17. Reservation of seats for women in the city buses was described as 'unfair' in the Madras State Assembly today by Shri N. Sivasankara Reddi, a Congress member, in view of 'women's claim for equality with men in all matters'."

Now, where did Shri Sivasankara get the idea that women claim *equality* with men? Oh yes, they say so. That's just like the darlings they are. But "equality"? Why should a Woman want "equality" with Man when she knows that she is superior to the male? She is, she is. She knows it, and it is time that you knew it, too. You worn.

But the State Transport Minister, Dr. Krishna Rao, seems to know his artichokes, for he blurted the truth out *pronto*, right on the floor of the House. "Such reservation was", he pointed out, "very much for the *protection of the interests of men.*" "Vey Much", indeed. And the Minister had said a mouthful.

You see, it is always best to play safe. What happens when you are in the midst of a crush in a bus or wherever else it may be? You find an arm or a hip or something pressing against you too lovingly. What do you do? You pinch the arm or the hip or something. If it is a good crush, you are never found out. You get some growl but you also get space.

But you can't pinch a woman, can you? You can't. Don't ask me why, but you simply can't. It is no good saying that if anything is worth pinching at all, it is something on a woman. You get a far better pinch. Yes, but you simply can't. And if you don't believe me, you will believe a lady, won't you?

"I CAN'T BE PINCHED", asserted Mrs. Tarakeswari Sinha, on the floor of Parliament yesterday, and set all doubts on that score at rest. No, no, it can't be done. And it is just as well that you did not invite the Devil in a bus. Stick to separate electorate in a bus, old friend, and return to the bosom of the family, —all whole.

By the way, I hope you know the meaning of that word "bustle" in Nash's nonsense. It has nothing to do with "bust" you know. Something far more substantial. Look it up in old Fowler. And then, keep clear.

And then, at the same Madras State Assembly, pursuing the same theme, one innocent cub suggested that Government should run separate buses for women. But that again was impossible. As the Minister explained, "Very often women were accompanied by men and it was *impossible to separate them.*"

No, not glue. Nor Seccotine. Just LOVE. What has glue or Seccotine on Woman's LOVE? The more I hear from Madras, the wiser I grow. I told you, that's where Wisdom comes from.

Only a few days ago, I read the following report in a Calcutta paper: "Santali Kurmi, a woman, was prosecuted yesterday before Mr. P. Ghose, Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division Police Court, on a charge of picking the pocket of Liladhar Malik and removing a hundred Rupee G. C. Note *from inside the breast pocket* of the complainant while he was proceeding along Harrison Road in the second class of the Park Circus bound tram car."

And today, I find a fine picture in a Bombay paper of Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh picking the pocket of the Finance Minister whilst he discusses the Budget with the Prime Minister. The title at the top of the picture reads: "WOMEN'S SAVING WEEK." The caption at the bottom runs: "Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh said: 'Let men be busy in politics, let us all, WOMEN, *do the constructive work!*" She showed the way,—the old, old way. Talk of "Equality"!

Talking of Lady Pickpockets leads one on to Lady Constables. Aye, ladies. Ladies all. Commenting on the maturity of the Lady Constables one finds in Delhi, one local paper suggests: "If the career offered is adventurous and glamorous enough, younger and smarter women may also be attracted."

Exactly. And of an evening, Old men plodding their weary way homewards round Connaught Place would be presented with the spectacle of desolate young men captivated by constables.

Did you read that unfortunate story of the bridegroom of Jubulpore who got into the wrong train on the way to the halter, —I should say altar,—but was brought back? The P.T.I. reported that it was "by mistake." Well, well, who am I to grudge the "benefit of doubt" to the accused? Anyway, all my sympathies go to the boy.

Have you seen the pictures of Queen Narriman and her mother which are appearing in the papers every day? I have seen one, and the moment I saw it, I fell in love with the woman. So charming, and yet so estimable. It is true that she has a double chin, but what is an extra chin, after all?

"Queen Narriman has no double chin"? But who is talking of Queen Narriman? I am talking of her mother,—the woman whom Farouk calls his mother-in-law. The Woman Who Made Farouk Famous. A Darling, if ever there was one. But they are Darlings all, bless 'em.

Mahabharata Theme In Russian Opera

NALA-DAMAYANTI EPISODE PRODUCED IN 1898

BY RAJ KUMAR SINHA

THE Soviet Academy of Sciences has brought out the first volume of Mahabharata translated into Russian and Academician Barannikov has given a bird's-eye view of the influence the epic had through the ages on the masses of India.

He recalls the production of an opera in Russia based on the Mahabharata story of Nala and Damayanti sometime about 1898. This shows the interest of Russians in the Indian epic of which they have the first volume now in their own language.

WHILE, for obvious reasons, the political turmoils of the times continue to engage mostly the attention of the intelligent sections of the Indian public, it would, nevertheless, help us see things in their proper perspectives if one were to remember that one of the greatest events in the field of world culture in the post-war years, vis-a-vis the second world war, has been the publication in Russia of the first volume of Mahabharata.

In the original Russian the text of 'Adi Parva' along with the notes of Academician Barannikov and the indologist Kolyanov, commentaries and more than one index covers about seven hundred and fifty pages of a magnificent tome of over-sized format.

In view of the fact that Russian is the state language of U.S.S.R. with a population of two hundred millions and that the translation has been had under the overall direction of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences the state publication of the world-renowned epic has an added significance which should be plain to all serious students of culture.

It was about twenty-five years back that the writer as a long term convict of the Kakori Revolutionary Conspiracy case extorted with a threat of hunger-strike from unwilling authorities the permission to have right inside Agra Central Jail the necessary facilities for learning the Russian language. It was never hoped during those pre-Hitlerite times that life would ever be so kind as to offer a chance to him to translate verbatim for the Indian readers the epilogue part by Academician Barannikov appended to Mahabharata published in Soviet Russia. Nevertheless, in the following lines it is presently being done.

"The great ancient Indian epic poem Mahabharata is a story of a great war on which original historical data are not available. In this war, it would appear all the peoples, both of the Northern and the southern part of the country, were involved. Mahabharata is the most significant monument of Indian literature which has not lost its importance even right till our times.

IDEA OF UNITY

"As the fundamental theme of the story of Mahabharata we have the idea of the political unity (politicheskovo edinstovo) of the country. And, indeed, it is the presence of this idea of unity that gives meaning to the existence, during the numerous centuries, of the close and the understandably broad soils (basis) of the Indian society.

"In the composition of the poem representatives of the different peoples and castes of ancient India took part.

"Numerous folklore creations of the different peoples of ancient India were liberally utilised in the poem. These were the tales, the fables, myths, legends, well-known short stories applauding virtues and so on.

FROM PRAKRIT

"Some authoritative research scholars engaged with the basic studies of the language, style, ideas and the artistic character of Mahabharata are inclined to state that the thematic fundamentals of the poem are derived from folk creations in different dilects or from Prakrit sources. Latterly, as can be guessed, Mahabharata was translated from Prakrit into Sanskrit.

"The basic nucleus of the poem, that is, the heroic story of the struggle for power over the country between close relatives of the royal families of Kauravas and Pandavas, was undoubtedly built up during the epoch of the blossoming forth of the slave owning classes representing the military caste of the Kshatriyas. Formulation of the basic story falls, presumably, round the beginning of the first millennium B.C.

BRAHMINS

"There is no doubt that during the latter development of the poem which went on getting thoroughly extended because artistic interpolations of different artists creations by unknown authors or even of creations which were straight away theoretical — philosophical, religious, juridical and so on — Brahmins of different doctrines and schools took a leading part.

"The Brahmins endeavoured to justify the social basis of the caste system and thereby to inculcate in the consciousness of the people the idea of the indespensibility and the complete legal validity of the exclusive position of the Brahmins and their privileges and also to propagate the idea of the heavenly origin of the Brahmins.

"Popularization of matter introduced into Mahabharata, its editing and the ideological formulations in correspondence with the interests of Brahmanism were effected during the course of a very long period. It began between the fifth and the sixth century B. C. when the slave owning classes were experiencing an acute crisis.

"The development of the cities with free settlements of artisan and trading classes challenged the otherwise undisputed rights of domination which the Brahmins and the Kshatriyas had been enjoying so far.

BUDDISM & JAINISM

"And indeed, it was this movement of the free townsfolk of the artisan and the trading professions that, for the first time in the history of India put forward the idea of social equality.

"These castes at the first instance urged against the prerogatives of Brahmanism. Their movement supported by the peasant masses, took, as always in India, a religious colour and became known with the designations of Buddhism and Jainism.

"Budhism and Jainism did not take much time in triumphing over Brahmanism, that is, the religious and the social system created and sustained by Brahmanism. Brahmanism, which was suffering defeat applied all its strength towards the recasting of the collections of the artistic materials injecting in them a plain social slant in its class interest.

"The recasting and the refashioning of Mahabharata took several centuries. Editing work of Mahabharata was basically completed during the first century of our era but a single edition of this work was not produced, though the creation of Mahabharata was ascribed to one author—the legendary sage and poet Vyas. Northern editions differ from the Southern ones. Distinctions between them appear over the order of disposition of the particular events of the story or over the presence or the absence of latter interpolations of new matter.

ONLY COMMON FEATURE

"The essential story of the struggle between Kauravas and Pandavas happens to be almost the only common feature which is found in all the editions and the numerous manuscripts through whose vehicle the poem has been handed down to us. The enlargement of the body of the poem was effected through the instrument of interpolations widely practised in ancient India. And, besides, the interpolations have at times a plain mechanical character. This fact clearly emerges from the inclusion in the poem of plain theoretical matter.

"During the course of about two thousand years Mahabharata has remained in India as the source of fundamental education. Unity of Hindus in matters of literature and education came from their study of Mahabharata and another closely allied epic poem of India known as Ramayana which describes the exploits of the mythological hero of ancient India known as Rama. Literacy in India, even in the present age, is mainly confined to the thin upper layer of the so-called high castes given to exploitation. It is hardly likely that matters were any different during the medieval or the ancient times. Through the instrument of stern laws Brahmanism guarded its rights of education and cultivation of science, threatening with death sentence any enquiring mind from the lower oppressed castes.

TO THE MASSES

"In the present-day India it is an usual custom that during the different festivals people celebrate (episodes from) Mahabharata with due solemnity. During these festivals the texts from Mahabharata are at first read in the original Sanskrit to be followed by explanations and paraphrasing in the people's language corresponding to the particular province of India. Thanks to this practice the basic elements of the contents of the poem or even its basic idea—artistic, philosophical, moral, religious and social—got propagated among the broad masses of the Indian population.

"In this manner broad sections of the Indian populace, who, thanks to the activities of the British imperialists and the ruling circles of the country, are in a state of illiteracy had an avenue open for them for enlightening themselves about important artistic contents of Mahabharata.

"The popularization of Mahabharata and Ramayana had profound historical significance for the development of the elements of cultural unity of the different peoples of India and also for the development of the consciousness of unity among its numerous multi-lingual peoples.

"Because of the fact that in Mahabharata we find incorporated a large number of folk creations of artistic excellence and undoubtedly also individual productions of particular authors. this poem along with Ramayana stands unique in the context of the rich literary traditions of India. This it does on the strength of the special richness of its ideas, themes, subjects, style and so on.

"This characteristic of the poem transformed it into an inexhaustible source from which different authors of different epochs and hailing from the different peoples of India ladled for themselves ideas, themes and subjects.

"Such utilisation of Ramayana and Mahabharata contributed, in the course of consecrated centuries, towards the crystallization of the theoretical system of Indian poetics which proclaims that the subject of any great artistic poem must be drawn from the previous literary traditions, that is, from Mahabharata and Ramayana.

DAUGHTER CLASSICS

"Starting with Kalidas, the renowned poet of ancient India (fifth century A.D.), writing in the so-called classical Sanskrit all Hindu authors who have rendered the great poem have followed the precept. In particular, the same were followed by Tulsidas (sixteenth and seventeenth century A.D.) the great Hindu poet-litterateur, who had composed a new edition of Ramayana.

"It is not only the authors of the ancient and the medieval Indian literatures that sought for themes, subjects or ideas etc. in Mahabharata, for, the same happened also in regard to the literatures of the provinces using different languages—Indo-Aryan or Dravidian. The poem continued to render fecund the works of the authors even of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries.

"Even today subjects from Mahabharata are being utilised in a broad measure by the Indian authors—particularly by dramatists and the producers of the Indian films. Dramas and films whose themes and subjects are inspired by Mahabharata are most numerous.

IN RUSSIA

"And indeed, it is not only the past and the present authors of the different languages of India that turn or have turned to Mahabharata. Subjects from Mahabharata had drawn the attention of H. M. Karmazov, V. A. Zhukovsky and other Russian poets.

"In Russia opera based on subjects drawn from Mahabharata has been produced in the past. This opera based on Nala and Damayanti was staged between 1898 and '99. Subjects of many artistic productions of some West-European authors too were taken from Mahabharata.

"But, just as in India so in Europe, the subjects from Mahabharata were worked upon in a great measure with the purpose of strengthening the ideologies of the ruling classes. The task of the research students of Mahabharata was, in the main, to cover up relations that were produced by the class interests of Brahmanism and to instil in the consciousness of the broad working masses the elements of the original artistic excellence of the poem and turn it as a means of education for the working people engaged in a struggle for freedom and progress.

HIS OBJECTIVE

"Concretely speaking, it was in 1939 that the exceptionally great artistic and historic significance of Mahabharata impelled me in my capacity of the director of the Institute of Oriental Studies affiliated to the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science to commission one of our few Sanskritists V. I. Kolyanov to translate the first book of Mahabharata.

"When the translation of the first book was completed, and I had put in some labour over its editing I had to recognise and do it again now that understanding of contemporary India to which subject major part of my labour is assigned would proceed very successfully if the rich heritage of ancient India was not permitted to suffer due to neglect.

"Along with my translation of Tulsidas's Ramayana, which was received with an exceptional goodwill on the part of progressive circles of India, the publication of the translation of Mahabharata

(Continued On Page 23, Col. 3)

KRISHNA AND THE GOPIS

An episode from the Mahabharata depicted in the painting by Y. G. Shrimati.

Last Look Round

YOGIC feats are in vogue nowadays.

Recently one Narayanacharya went into "Bhoo Garbha Samadhi" at Rajghat on the banks of the Jamuna in Delhi. He had decided to be underground in a sealed pit for a week or so. But when the pit was opened on the appointed day, it was found, according to medical report, that he was dead at least 12 to 24 hours before.

This tragic occurrence called forth a lot of criticism from men of the stature of Kaka Kalelkar, who must be supposed to know sufficiently well about Yogic practices, because a political coworker of Kalelkar once told me that he had found Kaka Kalelkar himself in a virtual cave somewhere in the Himalayan nregio where for months he had given himself up to meditation, and probably study of Yogic practices themselves. Others have joined the issue and several letters to the editor have appeared in a northern India daily, both defending Yogic practices and opposing the same to the extent of calling for a magisterial ban under Sec. 144 of the I.P.C. against such demonstrations like "Bhoo Garbha Samadhi".

On March 19 Swami Poornanand, who is said to be a Guru Bandhu (fellow disciple) of Narayanacharya gave a demonstration of 'Bhoo Garbha Samadhi" in the premises of a primary school at Nagpur. The Swami went into a trance (Samadhi) on a dais and was lowered into a pit admeasuring 5 feet by 5½ feet with a 5 feet depth. The mouth of the pit was closed with planks and earth was spread over it. After 22 hours "underground" Samadhi, the pit was opened and Swami Poornanand still in a state of trance was lifted out of the pit. He remained stiff for a few minutes and then with a shaking of the body he opened his eyes and bowed to the thundrous applause of the admirers who had gathered in thousands, says the report.

Recalling the tragic end of the venture of his "Guru Bandhu" at Rajghat on the banks of the Jamuna, Swami Poornanand's feat is heartening for the faithful—admirers of Yoga. It is any way a happy ending of a demonstration which goes a long way in strengthening of the belief or faith in Yogic exercises.

When Narayanacharya died, one of his pupils, Vamanacharya, said that he had talked to his Guru or teacher (the deceased) who repeated a verse from the Bhagwadgita, which says leaving off all other Dharmas, surrender yourself to Me (the Lord), and said that he did not want to live in this world any more. This version, which has appeared in the papers, is contradicted by the medical report which said that Narayanacharya was dead at least 12 to 24 hours before.

Yoga Objective

THE objective of Hatha Yoga, under which category such practices come, is to prolong human life for the attainment of the goal one may place before oneself. Life is too short if we want to achieve anything substantial. In order that before one's goal is attained one's life should not be cut short, Hatha Yogis, according to their lights, have drawn up a code of behaviour and exercises which keep the body fit and impervious to diseases and aid longevity to a very great extent. Hatha Yoga is not meant to kill oneself. It is neither its objective nor yet do men practise it to give up life, which they can do in innumerable ways less painful, if they want to do it. The whole idea behind the suggestion calling for a legal ban on such demonstrations seems to have been under a misconceived notion.

But in the course of practice of Yoga, some "Siddhis", or capacities to do certain things, develop by concentration on certain aspects or objectives. These according to Patanjali, should not be exploited. They are in fact distractions in the way achievement of salvation or "Kaivalya". One who wants to attain "Kaivalya", therefore, does not attach any importance to these "Siddhis". And those who seek salvation do not make any demonstration of their "Siddhis" for any kind of personal gain, according to Patanjali, whose thesis on Raja Yoga can be taken as an authoritative code for human psychological development, though one may not agree with all the details which he has admubrated.

Those, therefore, who like Narayancharya and Swami Poornanand give demonstrations of their "Siddhis" or capacity to do certain things — like "Bhoo Garbha Samadhi" — are those who want in a way to exploit their achievements, which is not the right process for further development towards the attainment of "Kaivalya" or salvation.

This is the view from the Yogic standpoint of the "Bhoo Garbha Samadhi" act.

Scientific View

NOW turning to the scientific view of the whole demonstration, we recall J. B. S. Haldane's challenge. On July 1, 1938, daily newspapers published the story of an Egyptian called Rahman Bey who threw himself into a trance and stayed for an hour at the bottom of a swimming bath in a metal tank. The tank measured, according to the 'Daily Herald' about 8 feet by 1½ feet by 2 feet. So it held 20 to 25 cubic feet. An average man occupies 2½ cubic feet, so Rahman had about 20 cubic feet of air. Now a man doing light work uses about 24 cubic feet of oxygen in 24 hours. If he lies still this is reduced to half, according to Haldane. So Colonel Merciful (literal meaning of "Rahman Bey") used about ½ a cubic foot of oxygen in an hour. As 20 cubic feet of air contain just over 4 cubic feet of oxygen, he had plenty to spare at the end of the hour, and could have gone on for another two hours.

In the case of Swami Poornanand he had 137½ cubic feet, which should give about 27 cubic feet of oxygen. According to Haldane's calculation there was more than sufficient to spare at the end of 22 hours for Swami Poornanand. As he had put himself into a trance, his consumption could have been less than ½ a cubic feet of oxygen per hour.

Scientifically, therefore, this is no feat at all. In fact Haldane wrote: If I can borrow a tank, I am perfectly willing to spend an hour at the bottom of a swimming bath for a suitable fee to be paid to the International Brigade Dependents Fund." Unfortunately this challenge was not taken up.

Under Water

WHILE on this topic I recall an instance of another type of feat — it may be Yogic or otherwise—which was reported in the Hubli daily "Samyukta Karnatak." It was on May 27, 1946, that the district munsiff T. H. M. Sadashivayya of Gutti immersed himself at 10-15 a.m. in the Dodda Kere (big tank) there and at 11-50 a.m. came up the bank near Mahadevi Park — a long enough distance. There was a big concourse of people to witness this and many other feats and 'asans' he demonstrated in water. The hour and 35 minutes Sadashivayya was under water can also be called "Jala (under-water) Samadhi".

In Mahabharat it is said Duryodhana could go and stay under water and he resorted to this when all his army was slain. But he was challenged by the Pandevas to come out like a Kshatriya and fight them; and thus put on his honour he had to come out and engage in the combat with Bhima who hit at Duryodhana's vulnerable thighs and killed him.

Theory And Practice

HALDANE, though his challenge was not accepted and he did not spend an hour in a metal tank at the bottom of a bath, got made an air-tight tank with a glass window and DID stay in it for an hour, in his attempt to find out the best protection, especially for babies, during gas attacks by enemies. So he put his theory into practice and himself tested it.

But I know of the instance of a sub-judge or munsiff who was an enthusiastic intellectual — as all members of the legal profession or the bench are — who was an academician 'par excellence.' Some of his friends were in the habit of swimming in a tank. He did not know swimming. He wanted to learn. But his way of learning was unique. He studied tomes on how to get into water and stay with his head up as a preliminary to master the art of swimming. He was advised by his friends that practical lessons alone would be of any avail. He said he knew the theory of swimming to the last letter and he could master the art without their adventitious aid. And one day in the presence of his friends he wanted to put his knowledge of the theory of swimming into practice. All went well — as it was bound to — until he was out of his depth in water. When it came to the point of losing his foothold on the ground at the bottom of the tank and being buoyed up by the water, he had the misfortune to loose nerve and had to call for the aid of his friends, who though they enjoyed the joke, helped him ultimately to learn swimming the practical way.

Probably in the case of Narayanacharya he knew the theory of "Bhoo Garbha Samadhi" all right. He is said to have undertaken the experiment twice before, once in Nepal and another time in Bihar, but it was only for the duration of 24 hours each time. At Rajghat he overreached his capacity and his attempt for a period of a week or so was his undoing.

Chakravarti Matam

THE Wanchoo report on Andhra formation is out. The battle for capital so far as Madras is concerned is over. Justice Kailas Nath Wanchoo has recommended two places for the capital of the new province. One of them is Tirupati in Chitoor District.

Sometime back Rajagopalachari, the Madras Chief Minister, told Andhras that they could take Salem, if they wanted, but they — the Andhras — would have to take him (Rajaji) also with Salem, if they wanted that place. But now Wanchoo has recommended the ancestral place of Rajaji as one of the sites for Andhra Province. Recently when Rajaji visited Tirupati he was shown the Nallan Chakravarti Matam, where Rajaji's ancestors lived at Tirupati, though today the house belongs to somebody else.

So the Chakravarti tradition, if Andhras choose Tirupati as their capital, will be embodied in the opening history of Andhra.

Text-book Howlers

WE have heard of many howlers perpetrated by candidates at examinations in schools and colleges and even at Public Service Commission interviews. But now comes the report of howlers in text-books themselves. And these text-books have been approved by the West Bengal Secondary Schools Committee. Glaring errors were pointed out by a Communist MLA in the debate on the Budget demand for education in West Bengal Assembly. According to these text-books Nanking is the capital of New China; Udaipur is the capital of Rajasthan; Himachal Pradesh is a Class "A" State and the difference in time between Calcutta and London is because Calcutta is far west of Greenwich! The books are said to have been prepared by the Assistant Director of Public Instruction and the Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools!!

Hormone Method To Breed Carp

RESEARCH ON POND FISH CULTURE

POSSIBILITIES of hormone treatment for fishes so as to induce them to breed in ponds. A floating laboratory constantly moving in the Sundarbans area to investigate the life and habits of estuarine fish in the Hoogly river.....

These suggestions, towards the solution of some of the problems of inland fisheries in India, have emanated from the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore, near Calcutta.

Research during tne last six years at the Barackpore Station has made considerable headway. Prevention of mortality of fry in nursery ponds, the starting point in fish farming, is one of the most important aspects of investigation so far undertaken. Systematic studies at the Cuttack Sub-station of the Research Centre over three consecutive seasons have resulted in tracing the cause of the erstwhile high mortality.

Several hundreds of fish of varied species, when dissected, revealed the nature of the natural food on which they thrive. Several hundred samples of water in which these fry live gave the clue as to the existence of this food at various levels, and the physical and chemical qualities of water that might affect the mortality of the fry. These and countless other experiments in the laboratories have led to the residual conclusion that the high mortality, hitherto recorded, was primarily due to lack of food—food in the form of minute floating and swimming animals which constitute the main diet of the fry at this stage.

It was found that with the transference of an abundant supply of such animal food the fry survived and grew.

As a direct result of these experiments, the survival of fish fry rose from almost nil to 80 per cent; and enabled an increase of 800 to 900 per cent of fingerlings fit for stocking.

Could the fish fry subsist on artificial food if such could be made available? Oil cake and rice bran are foods on which they can subsist. But are they adequate to guarantee their sustained growth? This question is still under investigation. Marginal indications, however, suggest that several types of food may be necessary at different stages of growth.

It was not uncommon sometimes to receive reports from farmers that despite adequate quantities of animal food in ponds, the fry did not thrive and sometimes perished. What was the cause of such mortality?

More experiments and came the knowledge that predacious insects present in pond waters were making short work of the fry. That brought another problem, how to get rid of these insects without harming the fry.

The research scientists have discovered that emulsions of certain vegetable oils like mustard oil, coconut oil, linseed oil or groundnut oil, applied in certain minimal doses, would destroy the insects and yet not affect the small fry.

Experiments have shown that carp fry of different species in definite proportions have better growth in mixed farming than in single species farming. Further investigation is now in progress to assess the proportions in which the various species of fish fry should be grown together to give maximum results.

FISH SEED BY PLANE

In many parts of India, where there are no large perennial rivers, the problem of obtaining fish seed of fast-growing carp has been partially solved by the organisation of a Fish Seed Syndicate in West Bengal under the auspices of the Barrackpore Research Centre. This organisation meets the ordinary needs of the deficit States by despatching the desired number of fish fry by train and plane.

During the last two years over 60 lakhs of fish fry have been despatched from the Barrackpore Station to the various States as far apart as Assam and Bombay, and southwards down to Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, and even as far afield as Penang and Singapore in Malaya. The Barrackpore Research Centre has perfected a system of despatch of fry by air in sealed tins containing water supercharged with oxygen.

Survey parties of the Barrackpore Centre have assisted the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in locating hitherto unexplored areas in the Ganga system for the collection of additional fish spawn and fry to meet the increasing demands for fish seed to stock ponds in these and other States.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

The method of artificial insemination of carps now tried in Yugoslavia and the inducement of spawning by the injection of fish hormones into males and females successfully tried in Brazil on certain varieties of fish are to be studied at the Barrackpore Centre. A proposal exists today to send an official to Brazil to study the hormone method in detail.

Hilsa of the larger Indian rivers and estuaries and one of the most valued of food fish in India is migratory in character. Studies conducted at the Barrackpore Centre relate to the feeding and breeding habits of Hilsa. Further investigations, now in progress, may enable the utilisation of new data to predict in advance when and where they can be fished in larger numbers.

SELF-EXPRESSION!

The new second-grade teacher soon learned that what she took to be a moderately progressive school was an extreme institution for all-out freedom of expression by the pupils. The principal, an outspoken advocate of this system, constantly announced in the classrooms that teachers must never "repress" the little dears in any way. Thus encouraged, the youngsters made the place a bedlam.

For several weeks the new teacher watched helplessly while her little individualists expressed themselves by battering desks and furniture and smearing the freshly painted walls. Her suggestions that everyone should co-operate to keep the classroom attractive were regarded as a great joke.

When one obstreperous boy poured ink over her desk, however, it was too much. Grabbing him, the outraged teacher applied old-fashioned psychology to his seat of learning. Just then, the principal stalked in. Aghast, he demanded. "What goes on here?"

The teacher snapped back, "I'm just expressing myself."

MARCH 29, 1953

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

'Typicals' And Philately

WEALTH OF INTEREST IN SMALLER COUNTRIES

THE notes on 'typicals' which have been given for the past few weeks have been aimed particularly for the beginner or the medium collector who wishes to vary the diet of his main collection with an interesting and inexpensive sideline; one which can be expanded at will, but which can also--if the pocket-book does not permit the luxury--be pruned down without affecting to any great extent the quality of the collection.

It will be seen from the countries already dealt with, that most stamp issuing nations have realised the fine publicity that stamps afford. The vast and ever expanding juvenile trade is fully borne in mind by the stamp designers, who lay increasing stress on the pictorial, rather than the utilitarian aspect of modern issues.

It is obvious that with the whole world as a field from which to choose 'typical', the collector will never be at a loss for items suitable to his tastes. If he happens to favour some countries and detest others, his collection can well bring out the fact. But the chief fear for the inclusion of certain items is that they must be more or less representative of the country that issued them, and identifiable at a glance.

It will also be seen that if the material has been selected with any degree of taste, it will afford unlimited opportunities for writing up. The 'typicals' given below are meant merely as a guide. Items can certainly be altered to suit the individual purse, but the list will most likely be found satisfactory since care has been taken to avoid all highly priced items.

The first country to be tackled today is the Republic of North Mongolia, one of those places that hover on the fringe of philately never allowing the collector to be quite certain whether the stamps are in actual use. It is extremely doubtful if Tanna Touva, as the Republic is usually called, has actually used stamps on non-philatelic mail. The bulk of the copies one sees in kids' packets are 'cancelled to order' and have obviously been designed expressly for sale to collectors.

The stamps of Tanna Touva come in a large variety of shapes and sizes, ranging from monster rhomboids to equally imposing triangulars. It must be admitted, however, that this inaccessible part of the world has used philatelic publicity to good purpose, for its issues deal with almost every aspect of the life of a nation which is still largely uncivilised and where the bulk of the population lives out a nomadic existence. Hunting scenes and the exotic fauna of the territory take up a fair share of the stamp designs.

Panama Canal

The muse of History has always ruled in favour of Balboa, but ever since John Keats read Chapman's 'Homer' and ascribed the discovery of the Pacific Ocean to Hernando Cortez, generations of schoolboys and a good many adults have given the honour to the conquerer of Mexico.

A Panamanian stamp of 1913 gives the devil his due, however, for on it is pictured **Balboa in a genuine 'stout Cortez' pose, with arm upraised gazing in astonishment at the wide Pacific. (The famous followers glaring at each other with a wild surmise are mercifully absent!)**

After all even stamp designers have their limitations, and getting an army on to a single stamp is one of the things they try to avoid. The scene is repeated on the stamps of 1942. Any may be chosen.

Panama is, of course, chiefly noted for its Canal connecting the two great oceans, and so the Canal naturally figures largely on her stamps. But many of the Canal scenes are shown to far better effect on the stamps of the U.S. Canal Zone, and any thematic collection devoted to the Canal should concentrate on the Zone rather than on Panama itself.

The very thing for specialists in arson and those who delight in chasing fire engines is the series issued for the Jubilee of the Panama Fire Brigade—possibly the one occasion when the selfless workers of the fire services have been accorded a philatelic honour.

Land Dispute

In the early thirties, Bolivia and Paraguay went to war over a patch of disputed land known as the Chaco. The history of the dispute is too complicated to give here, but both countries issued stamps inscribed 'Chaco Boliviano' and 'Chaco Paraguayo' respectively. This cliching of territorial claims by means of stamps is a favourite game with many of the Latin republics, and recently both Chile and the Argentine have claimed the British held Falkland Island Dependencies. The various 'Chaco' stamps are very modestly priced and should be included in any 'typical' collection.

From a historical point of view, the stamps of Peru are most interesting. In addition to 'the Liberator', Simon Bolivar, who scaled the Peruvian Andes before routing the Spaniards in the War of Independence, we have several designs devoted to the ancient Incas, the original inhabitants of this part of the world. Columbus and Francisco Pizarro, the conqueror of the country, also figure on stamps.

But most 'typical' of this rugged land is the Llama, who holds a place somewhat similar to the Yak of Tibet. It is a tough and sure-footed beast, able to endure the most rigorous climate and able to negotiate narrow mountain trails where even goat would hesitate to venture. The Llama formed the motif for some of the earliest issues and keeps appearing right down to the present time.

Another attractive stamp of Peru is the one showing a steamer on Lake Titicaca, the highest lake in the world, standing at an altitude of over ten thousand feet. The craft plying on these waters had to be dragged in prefabricated sections over the assembled and launched on the shores of the lake.

Great Poles

Several world-famous names are to be found on the stamps of Poland. Perhaps the greatest is that of Frederic Chopin 'the poet of the Piano', who was one of the great virtuosos in the golden age of piano music and whose compositions for this instrument are still the 'pieces de resistance' in the concert artist's repertoire. Jan Paderewski, also a brilliant pianist, is closer to our times. His appearance on the stamps of Poland was not due to his music, however, for he is featured as Prime Minister on the series of 1919.

Another great Pole was Nicolas Copernicus, the first man to realise that the earth revolved round the sun, instead of the other way about, as had been generally believed from the time of Ptolemy. Copernicus first appears on a stamp issued in 1923, but a much more attractive likeness is shown on—ironically!—a German Occupation commemorative of 1942.

Other familiar figures to be found on Polish stamps are the patriot Kosciuszko, the author of one of the world's greatest novels, 'Quo Vadis', Henry Sienkiewicz, and the discoverer of radium, Marie Curie. Hitler has no place in a 'typical' collection and neither do some of the gentry who are currently making their appearance on her issues.

Navigators

A few years ago Portugal was one of the greatest maritime nations in the world, and her issues reflect this glorious past. For the thematic collector specialising in 'seafaring' issues, Portugal is an ideal country. For the 'typical' collector, however, a few of the lesser lights may be omitted.

First place undoubtedly belongs to Vasco Da Gama who was the first to sail round the Cape of Good Hope and discover the route to the Indies. (Columbus, looking for this same route had, of course, blundered on to America.) Much of the inspiration for the epic Portuguese voyages came from Prince Henry, popularly known as 'The Navigator', who was always ready to help his sailors in their quest for lands unknown. The enterprising Prince has a set all to himself in the stamps of 1894.

Vasco Da Gama has been similarly honoured, and the commemoratives of 1898 (fourth centenary of the discovery of the Indian route) show the arrival of the fleet in India, a symbolic likeness of the Archangel Gabriel and Da Gama's vessel San Gabriel. On the 50 reis value of the set are shown Da Gama and Luis de Camoens, the poet who wrote the foremost Portuguese epic, the 'Lusiad' commemorating the heroic exploits of Da Gama.

Portugal is a predominantly Catholic country and among the many stamps with religious themes there are the ones showing Our Lady of Castile, St. Francis Xavier and St. John de Britto. The Fatima devotions have spread like wildfire all over the world and the recent issues portraying Our Lady of Fatima are among the finest pictorial issues of recent times.

Lovely Costumes

On the secular side, ready-made 'typicals' are available in the beautiful set showing women dressed in the various traditional costumes of the Portuguese provinces. Two very well printed series were put out in order to establish a war museum, and although hardly 'typical' of the country's character, they may be included purely on account of their pictorial beauty.

The word 'slick' could well be applied to the Roumanian issues that just preceded the last world war. Well designed and extremely well printed, Roumanian issues embraced a wide variety of subjects. For the juveniles there are dozens of Boy Scout issues while for those keen on history are the issues depicting the ruins of the bridge built across the Danube by the Roman emperor Hadrian.

Roumania lay at the far end of the Roman empire and the moment the local populace got the chance it cast off the shackles and went back to a happy state of near-barbarism. Roumania is one of the most prolific stamp issuing countries in the world, and her output has been so great of recent years that the numbers in the catalogue are approaching the 2000 mark.

Russia, if one counts the foreign Post Offices, is well beyond two thousand. The early stamps of this country are classics in every sense of the term and are widely sought after by serious collectors. The stream of pictorials which has been flooding from the presses has, however, caused most sensible stamp enthusiasts to boycott the country lock stock and barrel.

Few of the gaudy Soviet commemoratives are ever used on ordinary commercial correspondence. Instead they are hawked through a central philatelic bureau at Moscow at under their face value for cancelled to order copies. "Typicals' are difficult to find here, and the collector must choose for himself one or two of the Czarist issues and then pick

Germany

After the comparative drabness of the post war stamps of Germany, a few of the recent portrait items come as a pleasant change. Shown here is the inventor Werner Von Siemens.

the Soviet outpourings on an 'eenie meeny miny moe' basis. Otherwise he is likely to find himself with five hundred stamps on his hands not a dozen of which would have any meaning for him.

A few items from the Revolutionary period and from the various Army Posts and Provinces may be included for their reflecting the political birth-pangs of the Soviet State.

Saar Typicals

Because of its great coal resources, the Saar has been a constant bone of contention between France and Germany. The bulk of the designs of her stamps, however, are eminently placid. Some of the masterpieces of the world's art have been shown on the numerous charity sets issued in aid of Winter Aid Funds. A few of these can be chosen together with the 1921 pictorials which show a miner at work and a blast furnace going full roar.

San Marino is the world's oldest republic. It managed to maintain its independence against the Borgias when the notorious Cesar Borgia invaded the country. It likewise maintained an uneasy neutrality when Napoleon overrran Italy. It even survived the last war. For this preservation of her independence, the lack of ambition of her people is largely responsible.

When Napoleon offered the Regent of the time a slice of Italian territory, the latter refused—wisely, as it turned out, for Italy, after the rout of Napoleon a few years later, would have retaliated in like measure. San Marino also offered a haven to Garibaldi when his ragged remnants were hiding from the Austrians.

Several Sammarinese stamps show the link with Garibaldi, and other 'typicals' can be chosen from the many which give a view of the mountain on which the tiny Republic is situated. The most imposing building in the place is the new G.P.O., lately seen on stamps. And not surprising, either, for stamps form the bulk of the State's income Every time a new issue comes out, the men at the helm are happy. And collectors, fascinated by the history of the pocket Republic, are never slow to respond. San Marino is always on the lookout for stamp designs, suitable or not, and Garibaldi, the Graf Zeppelin and Franklin D. Roosevelt have all, at one time or other, appeared on her stamps.

Whether all these stamps are really necessary is not the point: Their importance to the worthy citizens of San Marino lies in their being a means to easy money. And collectors, being good sports at heart, never seem to object.

(To Be Continued)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORL

MINIMUM Re. 1/8/,

To be paid in advance

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

"Directory of Knowledge", the first of its kind, published for the first time in India. For particulars, write to Post Box No. 1244 Bombay. (3568)

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

EXAMINATIONS IN STATISTICS—1953

THE LAST DATE for submission of application forms for the Field Survey, the Computer's Certificate and the Statistician's Diploma Examinations is hereby EXTENDED to 30th April 1953 in place of 11th April 1953, as previously notified.

S. C. SEN,
Joint Secretary.

(6092)

Ladakh's Goal

Head Lama's Plea For Autonomy

JAMMU, March 28 (PTI): His Holiness Kushak Bakula, Head Lama of Ladakh, said here today that "the ultimate goal of the Ladakhis is full integration with India."

"But we do not press that demand now as we do not think it proper to embarrass the Government of India or the Kashmir Government at this critical juncture. We leave it to India to choose the hour propitious for the merger of Ladakh with India," he added.

Referring to the Praja Parishad movement, Kushak Bakula said, "My stand with regard to the Parishad movement has been one of perfect neutrality. I have said that the people of Ladakh have nothing to do with the movement but I have not condemn it as I feel I have no right to do so."

In a lengthy statement, the Head Lama said that the people of Ladakh were resolved not to submit to the rule of the people of Jammu or of Kashmir with regard to Ladakh's internal affairs. Ladakh's ultimate goal was to fully integrate with the Indian Union. "In spite of our natural ties with Tibet—our larger home—we have chosen to stay in India of our own free will provided we are allowed to be masters in our own house as Kashmiris are allowed to be in theirs. For the people of Ladakh to demand internal autonomy is not in any way extravagant," he said.

BUDDHISTS IN MAJORITY

He said that the Buddhists in Ladakh constituted a clear majority. "The statements made by a leading spokesman of the Kashmir Government like Maulana Mohd. Sayeed Masoodi from time to time regarding communal proportion of the population in Ladakh, all of them manifestly tendentious together with certain recent happenings in Ladakh, have created grave misgivings in the hearts of the Buddhists. All these statements and the happenings tend to prove that the rulers of Kashmir are anxious to pass off Ladakh as a Muslim majority district. This has given rise to apprehensions in the hearts of the Buddhists that they would be officially relegated to a position of minority in the next census of 1961."

DHARI MUNICIPALITY: After due enquiry, the period of supersession of the Dhari Municipality, in Amreli District, has been extended by the Government of Bombay up to September 30, 1953. The Municipality will be re-established on October 1, 1953.

OUR DELHI LETTER — *From Our Correspondent*

COST & FATE OF CUT MOTIONS ON BUDGET

Afforestation Policy Flouted

HIRAKUD ACCOUNTS & GOVERNMENT STAND

PARLIAMENT has been voting demands for grants during the week. A large number of cut motions, sometimes running into hundreds are tabled to raise discussion on various subjects dealt by a Ministry. A handful of them are thereafter selected and moved.

A debate follows at the end of which the Minister in-charge makes his reply. The cut motions, thereafter are either withdrawn or put to vote and are rejected. The demands are ultimately voted upon and are invariably approved. Apart from the daily allowances, the tax-payer's money spent on stationary and printing of these cut motions should be quite considerable. The majority of members do not even care to open the covers in which parliamentary papers are circulated. After a comparatively brief session last November, many a member was able to sell this rubbish for Rs. 30. The current three months' session should yield, at least Rs. 100 for each member.

The members are educated through annual reports of each Ministry, circulated along with a summary. It will facilitate matters if written speeches were also circulated to members from next year.

Plight Of Forests

The educator issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, for instance, gives a comprehensive review of the activities of the Ministry. It, however, ignores the subject of soil erosion and unplanned deforestation in India. In the heyday of this Ministry, six Indians were sent to study the menace of soil erosion and conservation. After their return, for sometime, they toured the country by visiting various state capitals. Ultimately, one by one, they were reverted to their original states, some of them performing tasks unconnected with agriculture.

Meanwhile, the Planning Commission has emphasised the importance of fighting soil erosion and a fresh team may have to be trained up to undertake this great national task.

So far as the forests are concerned, the report records a further all-round advance. The Central Board of Forestry, which was reconstituted in 1952 drafted the new forest policy. This policy was enunciated by the Government of India in May, 1952.

"The Vana Premi Sangh, constituted during the previous year, made sustained efforts during 1952 to educate and foster public opinion in the value of forests." Those who doubt the statement are invited to stand in Safdarjunj in the evenings. They may witness Government Chaprasis going home on their cycles, with a bundle of wood tied to the luggage carrier, the wood having been chopped off from the road trees. A statement published from Nagpur that the Madhya Pradesh Government had been over-cutting its forests, has not so far been contradicted.

Ghanis V. Vanaspati

As one of the measures for developing the village oilseed crushing industry, the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee decided that a demonstration centre of improved Ghanis should be started in each of the existing community project areas and allotted a sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs for the purpose.

A paper was recently produced here showing the decline of village oilseed crushing industry alongside with the rise of Vanaspati industry.

With every sympathy for the village crafts and village industries, the Government of India is now committed to aid the Vanaspati industry. It has provided an assured market for the industry in the Armed Forces of the country, who are now given Vanaspati.

And just as it has been decided to levy a small cess on mill-made cloth to assist the handloom and khadi industries, so also a demand is made for the levy of an additional cess at the rate of one anna per maund on mill oils for the first five years and two annas per maund thereafter to finance the development of village oilseed crushing industry.

The American policy on Atomic Bomb could be favourably compared to this case. Millions of dollars were spent to develop the Atomic Bomb. Two of them were dropped in Japan. Since then, millions of dollars are being spent to rehabilitate the bomb-striken Japanese. So also in India. In face of public agitation, Government by encouraging the Vanaspati industry practically destroyed the village Ghanni industry. Now it is in tears over the ruin of the village Ghanni industry and demands are made to tax the oil mill industry to finance the rehabilitation of the village Ghanni industry. This is called Mixed Economy in a Welfare State.

Grading For Export

The Agriculture Ministry's Annual Report, further says:—"The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection continued to be responsible for grading of different agricultural commodities, such as tobacco, sann hemp, ghee, edible oils, cotton, eggs, butter, fruits and potatoes for export and internal consumption. During 1952, the value of goods graded is estimated at Rs. 18 crores as against Rs. 13 crores in 1951. Proposals for prohibiting the export of the agricultural commodities unless they were graded and marked under AGMARK Act are under consideration. This has been tried as an experimental measure with regard to the export of sann hemp and tobacco with gratifying results, particularly because it created confidence in the foreign buyers regarding standard of Indian commodities."

The Budget provision for this branch of the Agricultural Ministry is Rs. 16,73,600 as against the revised estimates amounting to Rs. 10,47,200. Following is the breakup of the Budget provision:—

	Rs.
Administration	5,60,000
Headquarters work on grade standards	15,000
Panel of Chemists	1,00,000
Grading of Ghee	1,76,000
Grading of Rosin	20,000
Grading of sand hemp	1,02,600
Grading of wool bristles and goat hair	3,00,000
Grading of tobacco	2,00,000
Administration charges of export quality control	50,000
Fruit products order	1,50,000

This Ministry has eight commodity committees on Cotton, Jute, Lac, Cocoanut, Tobacco, Arecanut, Oilseeds and Sugarcane, some of which have their own quality control organisations. The Ministry of Commerce has a Standards Institute, in addition to quality control organisations for Tea, Coffee and Rubber.

The voiceless taxpayer sometime would like to know whether some unification of these separate organisations were possible. The multiplicity of organisations however helps the Welfare State to maintain employment at the highest level.

The Ministry has claimed that compulsory grading had created confidence in the Indian standards amongst foreign customers. That may be true. But so far Indian customers are concerned, it is often the case of a confidence trick.

With an AGMARK label, issued under the authority of the Government of India, the Indian consumer often buys articles, contents of which are often inferior to the ungraded articles.

The grading is purely on voluntary basis and the producer or the middleman often keeps his own laboratory. An Inspector of the Marketing Organisation collects samples, which are tested by him, or his organisation. What check is maintained on the producer, after his product is graded is not known. For instance is the whole quantity of ghee, graded by the organisation, is tinned under the supervision, and control of the organisation.

The organisation has been in existence for over ten years. In context of India's trade, internal or external, the grading of eighteen crore worth of goods should indicate the popularity of the organisation with the trade.

Hirakud Accounts

The report of the Public Accounts Committee on Hirakud raises some fundamental issues. The report has confirmed the serious doubts in the usefulness of in the self-created body of internationalists, called the Central Water and Power Commission. It has also disclosed the weakness in control by the Ministry and particularly by the Minister. Cases are cited by the Committee of employees whose services were cooly terminated notwithstanding the fact that an enquiry was proceeding against them. The whole report discloses a sickening state of affairs. It discloses callous disregard of tax-payer's interests. In a democratic country, like England, the report, produced not by Communists or Communalists, but by well tried Congressmen, would have produced devastating results. Not only the Minister would have had to resign but the whole lot of officers concerned would have been brought to book.

A word about the publicity. A local daily recently published a series of articles on Hirakud. It has also published extracts from the report of the Public Accounts Committee on Hirakud. It will be refreshing, if the articles and the report were read, side by side.

A 'Post Office'

Hirakud Project has come up for criticism from time to time, during the last three years. The Bureau of Press Information has often put out Press Notes to contradict certain Press reports. The Public Accounts Committee has confirmed, not the Press Notes but the reports contradicted by these Press Notes. As I have said previously, the Bureau is not at fault. It functions here like the Post Office, in doling out to the Press what is handed over to it by the Ministries. Its officers lack the stature, which would enable them to distinguish publicity from propaganda and make a stand against a Ministry for any deliberate misleading of the public. They are often puny strugglers, who have got into the Bureau, because it offered them more than their market value.

The issue, however, is fundamental. For the Government publicity would be of no value, once the public began to doubt its correctness. Today the Bureau's Press Note carry the same authority and believeability as a Gazette of India notification.

The Hirakud Press Notes are beginning to destroy that blind faith in the accuracy and authenticity of Government's publicity.

Duty Of Press

The Press has its responsibility for this debacle. The makers of public opinion no longer exercise that vigilance over their publication, as did in the past. They often publish conflicting and contradictory reports in the same issue, if not on the same page.

Hirakud is a test case. The Government by its suffocating majority may be able to carry the day. In doing so it will discredit its own men. It will destroy the useful checks on administration, such as Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee. It will also destroy the Five-Year Plan. For why should men and women in this country make sacrifices, when the result of their hard labour were squandered away by their Government? Squander-mania through over-employment was bad enough but wastage of tax-payer's hard-earned money is unpardonable.

LIGHTNING NEWS FOR WRESTLING FANS FOR THE FIRST TIME, IN THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY

The Negro World Champion

SEELIE SAMARA

Will Make His Appearance At The Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium Worli

WATCH FOR THE DATE!

SEELIE SAMARA

Between You And Me

By Me

MARCH heralds the mango and the matriculation. The first is juicy, but the latter is a nerve-racking operation. Crammed memory and inflated brain discharge the deposits of months in a few hours and entrust the destiny to the Almighty examiners.

This year the matriculation unusually caught the headlines in many newspapers. Came the story from Baroda that a father and son sat together for matriculation. Another centre claimed the palm of honour for the Trinity of a son, daughter and father answering matriculation papers. A blind boy from Madras was given an aide to read to him the questions and take down his oral answers. From aide to proxy is a distant dream, but the resolutions of many youth conferences are tending towards that millennium.

* * *

There is nothing surprising in youth and age vying with each other or queuing up for honours in the same field If father and son take the race tips from Moti, if husband and wife try for the first place in crossword puzzles or contest the elections and if granddaughters "Grand slam" their grandmothers over the bridge table, this "united front" at the matriculation need not cause a flutter in the dovecotes of orthodoxy. Education is a grand adventure where the youth tries to make headway and age makes leeway. The question arises what will be the position if the youngsters succeed and the "pater families" fails. It will add to the morale of the nation. as the "plucked' old ones will take defeat with grace and thus set an example to the teenagers. The announcement of the matric results is often punctuated by tragedies and suicides. The failed candidates secretly ascend the Rajabai clock tower or the Kutub Minar for a short cut to the Beyond. It will be some consolation to them to see old men fail and join the caravan of the "plucked". It will lend equilibrium to the jaded youth and make him aware of the higher values of life, for which failure is but a stepping stone to success. With youngsters and old men entering for the stakes, it is to be hoped that examiners will change their outlook and will not treat the examinations as a handicap race. This is all the more necessary because matriculation which was originally a hardy annual has now become a biannual ordeal.

* * *

MR. Shuaib Qureshi's visit to the city revives old memories of the halcyon days of our freedom struggle. He was in the thick of the fight in the Non-Co-operation Movement of early 'twenties and bore the Cross of Nationalism under Gandhiji's leadership. Associated with stalwarts like Hakim Ajmal Khan, Abdul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari and the Ali Brothers, Mr. Qureshi kept the banner of freedom flying even in stormy weather. Though partition changed his status and nationality, his heart has always been in India, and he treasures his jail memories. As Pakistan's Ambassador in Moscow, he became an ace diplomat and has since been promoted to ambassadorial charge in Delhi. If Indo-Pakistani relations have not worsened, not a little is due to his efforts

* * *

Byron describes with surcharged emotion the "Bridge of Sighs, with a palace and a prison on each hand". One sometimes wonders why politicians and diplomats in exalted positions have a longing to visit places of their early incarceration. They cannot help it. It is part of their being. Kulapati Munshi in one of his

got a long term for a short speech and since then decided never to make short speeches again. One of the Deputy Ministers in Delhi recently visited a prison in Karnatak where he was lodged during the freedom struggle. He recalled what the jailor prophetically had told him "Today, sir, you are His Majesty's prisoner; but tomorrow you will be His Majesty's Government". One would have thought that Jail Yatra would be over with the dawn of freedom. But there seems to be no journey's end to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan whose tenure in prisons continues non-stop. Politics has never witnessed such a glaring example of poetic justice. His incarceration means that freedom is behind the bars.

* * *

THE Iranian Ballet which gave dances and songs of the Arab Lands at the Excelsior should prove of considerable interest to students of Indian dance. Persia has rich music traditions with a wealth of vocabulary and grammar. But she has no dance traditions as dancing as a profession or pastime had been banned by religion. Credit is due to the Iranian Ballet and the enlightened members of the Royal family for having liberated dance from the trammels of hidebound orthodoxy. In the absence of any traditional technique, the Iranian artistes have adopted the classical ballet technique of the West for choreography and showmanship. As pioneers in the field, their experiment is worth watching and encouragement. There are shapely dancers and good talents in the troupe. Though the music is completely westernized under the direction of Towfik II Pasha, themes like "The Lovers of Kataneh", "Folk songs of the Caspian shores," "the Caravan," "Saladin," "Kouchani", "Jamila" and "The Abaya" which are folk dances set to folk tunes bear a strong resemblance to Indian motifs and melodies. The troupe has been invited to this country by The Indian Council for Cultural Relations, and as unofficial ambassadors of Iran in India, they are bound to usher in a new era in Indo-Iranian cultural relations.

* * *

Persia has played a vital part in shaping Indian music and the "Khyal" is to some extent a cultural product of Iranian influence. But in the process of Westernization, Iran seems to have lost its traditional links and moorings. Old Persian poets and their contemporaries in India had much in common which is even now evident in the way of life of the common people. In "The Caravan" three young girls are awakened by the bells of a caravan and they begin their morning programme by bathing and gathering flowers. There is a strong trace of Indian "Abhinaya" in their morning ablutions and flower gathering. In the ballet "The Green Flag", the story begins with a bee, "the smallest of God's creatures which is commanded by her Lord to search the hills and mountains for the many coloured honey which is medicine to men. The Divine Drink is hidden within the flowers of Faith, Love and Inspiration." Though this story is from a Persian poet, thematically, it is typically Indian and can be done in Bharata Natya or Kathak technique. If the Iranian troupe stays in India and studies the elements of the four classical schools of Indian dance, it will find much common ground in technique and ornamentation which can be profitably adapted for the Iranian ballet. History records the presence of Indian dancers at Persian courts. Politically, the Middle East countries are trying to evolve a MEDO free from British and American influence. The need for a cultural MEDO cannot be overemphasised.

* * *

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU and the Burmese Premier are jointly undertaking a tour of the Indo-Burmese border during the next week.

The frontiers of China, India, Pakistan and Burma meet in the East and a common understanding among these Nations is indispensable for peace and security. Since emerging as a free country, Burma has to face many thorny problems. The Karen revolt has assumed proportions of a shooting war and has drained the resources of the country. Recently the KMT forces have entered Kokang and Wa states and are giving a headache to the Burmese authorities. These are border states on the Sino-Burmese frontier where Chiangites are using the no man's land to smuggle gold, camphor and opium to foreign markets. The Burmese Government has rushed military and has established an army outpost at Kunlong on the left bank of Salween river and another outpost at Panglong in Wa state. Kokang state has a majority of Chinese population which gives a safe base for Chiangites' infiltration. The aboriginals of Wa are head-hunters like the Nagas of Assam. Recently there were reports of Chiangites not only menacing the Burmese frontier but also of looting and shooting Indian merchants settled there. In view of the fact that Burma has asked for International action at the U.N. level, the joint tour of the Premiers has a great significance.

* * *

Recently there was a border dispute between Pakistan and Burma which has been amicably settled. The Naga Chief Mr. A. Z. Phizo who has declined the overtures of Pandit Nehru crossed the Burma border and sought political asylum as a political refugee. His idea was to enter Pakistan and enlist her sympathy to raise the issue of an Independent Naga state at the United Nations. In a recent speech the Assam Prime Minister referred to the hold which the Communists had over the Nagas and the infiltration of foreign Communist elements in Nagaland. This Separatist menace of the Nagas is equally a danger to Burma as there are many Nagas in Burmese territory. Both Delhi and Rangoon have followed a wise policy of extending all amenities to Nagaland without in any way touching the culture or the tribal way of life. Both the Governments have budgeted appreciable sums for Naga welfare. The tour of the two Premiers may give valuable hints for forging a common border policy.

* * *

Recent reports from the Tibetan border speak of Chinese concentration and extensive fortifications of the border lands like the Chumbi Valley. The Chinese Communists are building three big military roads across Tibet linking China with the Russian territory and passing very close to the Indian soil. An air field on the "Roof of the World" has been constructed at Lhariguo in eastern Tibet, which has cut down the distance between Lhasa and Peking to ten days' travel instead of months. The main military road which will be used as a supply route for Tibet, follows largely the 1,400-mile Central Asian caravan route from Sinkiang province in the most western part of China. The first 500-mile section of this route has already been completed. Lhasa is to be electrified and the machine and plant for that purpose are transported from Calcutta through the land route. Since the establishment of Chinese suzerainty in Tibet, India has 2,000 miles common border with China, from Kashmir to Sikkim.

India has emerged as champion of the new Chinese regime at the United Nations, and the political relations between the two countries are as cordial as they can be in the present world situation. The only weak link is the non-definition of the Sino-Indian border, which still depends on the outmoded MacMohan Line. India, Burma and China should come together for peace in the East. Their good relations have been continuing through ages of history and nothing should be done by either side to upset the traditional policy of peace and goodwill. Peking and Delhi should meet and appoint a joint commission for the definition and delimitation of the frontier. The earlier it is done, the better.

Whites Pour In Into S.-W. Africa

TIME IS ESSENCE OF ISSUE BEFORE U. N.

BY MARGARET HUBBARD

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

WINDHOLK, South-West Africa.

AFTER listening for six years to United Nations debates with the Union of South Africa over the status of South-West Africa, a former German colony, it comes as an eye-opener to land in Windhoek.

Instead of finding native unrest comparable to the Union's, which UN debates lead one to expect, I found the leading local topic of debate was European discontent with the Union tie. With no choice except between UN trusteeship and incorporation into the Union, I found many South-Westers feeling between the frying pan and the fire.

So one speculates about the status question. If neither alternative is the solution to South-West's future, what is?

South-West Africa is an arid land about the size of Texas and Louisiana combined, or roughly two-thirds the size of the Union itself.

GERMAN INFLUX

Before the war about 30,000 Europeans lived in a few scattered spots in this dry vastness. Now there are about 50,000, and the number increases monthly as immigrants come in, largely from Germany

It is a land of opportunity—not for "big money," but for the man with little but his two hands and his wits. The hairdresser I went to in Windhoek had come from Germany via the Union, and she looked on her small, neat shop as a gold mine. I spent a day where the country's little "black diamonds" are grown—the karakul sheep which produce a growing proportion of the world's Persian lamb coats. I looked out on the mouth of the Orange River, where most of South-West's $17,166,132 worth of diamonds sold last year were shovelled up. I met a man reported to have made more than $5,000,000 in the past two years from a fishery in Walvis Bay.

The best story of all, told me to underscore what a man can do in South-West Africa, is of a fisherman. He went to Walvis Bay two years ago with $28 in his pocket, and since then, according to the report, he has bought a plot of ground for $1,400, built a $7,000 house, and bought a $2,800 truck, on which he makes $22.40 a day while he earns $560 a month fishing. Now, I was told, he is buying another truck to earn for him while he fishes. "The Sky's the limit" is the feeling in the air, and South-Westers want little but to go ahead to develop the possibilities of their country.

COLONIAL COMPLAINTS

Probably South-West Africa is the only country in the world enjoying representation without taxation. It has six seats in the Union of South Africa's House of Assembly and four in the Senate, but pays no Union taxes. Yet in spite of those advantages there is a strong, independent South-West-for-South-Westers sentiment, which undoubtedly would come into the open and gain momentum if any one could blueprint a future for the country on its own.

Here one finds the usual colonial complaints. The Union is accused of battening on South-West. With a white population about 1-44th of South Africa's, South-West had a favourable trade, balance in 1951 of $30,800,000, while the Union's unfavourable trade balance was almost seven times that figure. Yet South-West is subjected to the Union's import control as stringently as if it were in the red on foreign trade.

To cap it all, South-Westers grumble, the Union sends a civil servant instead of a true South-Wester to represent them at the UN for fear, they say, that their view will be exposed.

This discontent, however, does not indicate that South-West is in a mood to cut the Union tie. It is against a UN trusteeship because it fears being swamped by Indian migrants and that its 300,000 iron-age natives would be given the franchise with one of the West's vote - and-your-problems-are-solved gestures.

TRILINGUAL

South-West is a trilingual country. German is the third language added to English and Afrikaans. At the moment the Germans number about 25 to 30 per cent of the 50,000 Europeans, and no one ventures to guess how many are coming in by almost every ship and plane.

The German is the Mr. X of South-West politics. By voting Nationalist in the 1948 election he paid his debt to the Union's Nationalists for giving him government German-speaking schools, and for citizenship, for releasing Germans and pro-Germans from concentration camps, and for rescinding the deportation of some Nazis. Now how does he stand?

South-West is an example of the need for federation among many states in Africa. And while Central Africa moves toward federation, South-West might do well to keep the Union's advances at a distance, some observers feel. Perhaps before long there will be an African federation it might join. The long-discussed Rhodesia-to-Walvis Bay railroad points in a direction to which it might turn with greater advantage to itself than toward South Africa, with its dangerous racial problems.

So time and UN procrastination may in the end be on South-West's side. The longer the UN keeps alive the issue of its final status the more time there will be for events in fluid Africa to crystalize and for alternatives to present themselves.

In trying to win this race with time South Africa flouted the UN and all but made of South-West a fifth province, but not quite. There may yet be time for a solution offering advantage to the African, to the South-Wester, and to southern Africa as a whole, and not just to the Union of South Africa.

Demand For Punjabi-Speaking State

TARA SINGH'S ADDRESS AT AKALI CONFERENCE

MOGA, March 28 (PTI).

MASTER Tara Singh, President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, today reiterated the demand for a Punjabi-speaking province comprising the Punjabi-speaking portions of the Punjab, PEPSU and Bikaner.

Master Tara Singh, who was addressing the plenary session of the two-day annual conference of the Shiromani Akali Dal, criticised the Congress and Congress Governments, which, he said, practised "Communalism of the majority" in an aggressive way. He said he was very much afraid of "this hypocritical secularism of the Congress, which is in reality much narrower and much more complicated than the so-called Communalism of the Hindu Mahasabha."

The Akali leader called on the Hindus and Sikhs to unite and "to turn out this irreligious, corrupt and weak Government." He said he feared "the anarchy and chaos in Pakistan will give birth to some dictator."

"If a dictator rises in Pakistan, Pakistan, will prove too strong for our country under the present weak Government. When Pakistan feels strong enough to conquer India, we shall be attacked and annihilated. If you unite, a very strong government shall certainly be formed. The danger from Pakistan can then be nipped in the bud," he added.

KASHMIR ISSUE

Master Tara Singh said it was a "heinous crime" to solve the Kashmir problem by a plebiscite. He asked: "Suppose Kashmir goes to Pakistan, what will happen to the Hindu and Sikh residents of Kashmir?"

It was absolutely necessary to assure the Hindus and Sikhs of Kashmir that in case they were forced to leave Kashmir, they would not lose their properties. This could be done only if the Hindu and Sikh refugees of 1947 were given back their properties in full.

He said he fully supported Praja Parishad agitation in Jammu and their efforts "to save the Dogras from communal domination of the Kashmiris."

LADAKH'S STATUS

Prime Minister Nehru had stated, Master Tara Singh said, that Kashmir was given a special status because of the special circumstances prevailing in the State. "If Jammu and Ladakh were separated from the State, Kashmir would be left with a Muslim majority and Pandit Nehru feared it might accede to Pakistan. He evidently feels that there exists Communalism. He makes over the Dogras to Kashmiris in lieu of their accession to India," he added.

"Communalism exists everywhere in India and consequently the minorities need protection. Give protection to the Kashmir Muslims by all means, but do not hesitate to give protection to the Dogra minority also," he said.

Master Tara Singh demanded that the Depressed Classes among the Sikh community should get the same treatment as depressed people among the Hindus. He said every society and community in India except the Congress supported this demand.

Master Tara Singh also wanted the Government of India to institute an enquiry into allegations that the Sikh employees in the civil and military services were not getting fair treatment.

PEPSU AFFAIRS

Referring to events in PEPSU, Master Tara Singh said "the real cause" of the proclamation and of President's rule there was that Congress leaders with all their resources and influence failed to dislodge the United Front Ministry and they found "concocted excuses" to dissolve it.

Master Tara Singh said that the question of Guarudwaras left behind in Pakistan, the problem of Evacuee Property and that of abducted women and children were of primary importance and must be settled by the Indian and Pakistan Governments without further delay.

"Ban Foreign Goods"

PLEA FOR ECONOMIC PATRIOTISM

MADRAS, March 28 (PTI): A meeting of Madras legislators predominantly Communists, today adopted a resolution urging the Government of India to convene a conference of the five "Great Powers"—United States of America, U.S.S.R., China, Great Britain and France—to negotiate a peace pact

The resolution stated that such a pact was necessary "to save the world from the greatest misfortunes of another world war."

Dr. J. C. Kumarappa who addressed the gathering recounted what he saw in Russia during his recent visit. He declared that peace in human society was necessary for maintaining world peace. He pleaded for what he called "economic patriotism". All foreign goods should be banned and conditions should be created in India to raise the level of commonfolk.

Ex-MP's Election Plea Fails

JUBBULPORE, March 28 (PTI): The Hoshangabad Election Tribunal yesterday dismissed former M.P. Mr. H. V. Kamath's petition against the election of Mr. Syed Ahmed (Congress) to the House of the People from the Hoshangabad constituency, according to a telegram received here.

Mr. Syed Ahmad defeated Mr Kamath (independent) by a margin of 174 votes in the general elections.

Dismissing the petition, the tribunal held that the result of the election had not been materially affected under Rule 100 (2) (C) of the Representation of the People Act by non-compliance of the rules.

One of the members, Mr. Syed Martin Ahmed, retired district Judge, differed on the point of the interpretation of Rule 47 (1) (C) holding that it was directory whereas the other two members held that it was mandatory.

SOCIALIST'S ELECTION HELD VALID

REWA, March 28 (PTI): The election tribunal of Rewa State dismissed the petition against Jagat Bahadur Singh (Socialist) and declared his election to the State Assembly from Chruhat constituency as valid.

Appeal Dismissed

SRIRAMPUR: March 28 (H.S.): The appeal, filed by the Shinde family against conviction for participating in the Ghogargaon Satyagraha, in the Shevgaon Court, was dismissed by the Ahmednagar District Judge yesterday.

The lower court had sentenced the convicts who include four ladies, to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 125.

For The First Time In 50 Years, No Entry

CAPETOWN, March 28 (Reuter): The Christian Council of South Africa has decided to support the application for visas by two American Negro bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church who have been refused entry into the Union.

The Council Secretary, after a meeting in Capetown today, said that bishops of that Church had always come for four year periods of office to take charge of the Church in South Africa, and this was the first time in 50 years that permission had been refused.

No reason for refusing them visas was given by the Department of the Interior.

U.S. Envoy To Russia

WASHINGTON, March 28 (Reuter): The Senate voted resounding approval today for President Eisenhower's choice of Mr. Charles E. Bohlen as Ambassador to Russia.

Amounting to a vote of confidence in Mr. Eisenhower, the vote came exactly one month after the President submitted the nomination which was bitterly opposed by a faction led by Senator Joseph McCarthy and Senator Pat McCarran.

They claimed Mr. Bohlen was a "poor security risk".

U. S. ENVOY TO INDIA

NEW YORK, March 28 (Reuter): George V. Allen, U.S. Ambassador-Designate to India will be entertained to luncheon at Waldorf Astoria Hotel by the India League of America on April 1.

This is the first of a number of functions in honour of Mr. Allen who is expected in New Delhi in the middle of April.

CHARGES AGAINST SOVIET DOCTORS

World Medical Body's Plea For Enquiry

LISBON, March 28 (Reuter): The World Medical Association representing seven hundred thousand doctors last night recommended an investigation of the charges made against Russian doctors accused of plotting the deaths of Soviet leaders.

The Association, whose Council met here this week, said the investigation should be made to "establish the truth and prevent the condemnation of a doctor without appropriate judicial methods".

The World Medical Association was established in 1947. It is composed of professional and medical associations of 43 countries. No Communist countries are represented.

It has consultative status with the World Health Organisation, an organ of the United Nations.

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA

Sense Of Frustration Among People

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. George Vaz, General Secretary of the Goan People's Party, in a press release issued in Bombay today, claimed that Prime Minister Nehru's recent statement in Parliament with regard to foreign pockets in India had been hailed by the people of Goa. He said, "while the stand taken by the Prime Minister has received universal support we would like to point out to the Government of India that there is a sense of frustration overtaking the peoples of the foreign settlements which will only be dissipated with a real change of policy in regard to foreign pockets which are today hotbeds of foreign intrigue and smuggling."

"UNINSURED" GOVERNOR

PATNA, March 28 (PTI): The head of the State of Bihar still has no insurance on his life.

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar, disclosed this while inaugurating the annual general meeting of the Patna Insurance Club here today.

GAME OF POWER POLITICS

Iftikharuddin On Ills Of Pakistan

KARACHI, March 28 (PTI).

MIAN IFTIKHARUDDIN, a prominent leader of the Opposition, told Pakistan Parliament today that the troubles in Punjab (Pakistan) were not yet over since the roots had not been cleared. He made this statement during budget discussions.

He said the recent Punjab troubles were the game of power politics between the province of Punjab and Centre but it was the people who bled and they were still bleeding. He said that until that bleeding was stopped trouble would not end. He said he would blame League leadership for all these troubles.

He said people were frustrated and they were suffering from want of food, from unemployment and from harassment. It was no use blaming "enemies of Pakistan," he said and added that troubles were within the country and they must be faced. He said according to him the only way out of all these troubles was to have countrywide elections and have a truly representatives peoples rule in the country.

NOON ON HIS TASK

LAHORE, March 28 (PTI): Mr. Feroze Khan Noon, Chief Minister-designate of Pakistan Punjab, said here today that his foremost duty to the people of the province was to give them peace and a better life.

He told newsmen at the airport immediately after his arrival that he did not carry any list of names for his new Cabinet.

He would submit his list to the Governor after studying the situation and consulting his party colleagues, he said.

Replying to a question, he said he was "not competent to speak on religious issues." "My primary duty is to give more bread to the people," he said.

Malik Feroze Khan Noon will start negotiations with the Muslim League members of the Punjab (P) Assembly from tomorrow, it is learnt.

He will call a meeting of the Muslim League Assembly Party of which he is the leader now before March 31, when the Assembly is to meet.

SIND LEAGUE CRISIS

Two Fact-Finding Bodies Set Up

KARACHI, March 28 (PTI): The Central Parliamentary Board of Pakistan Muslim League announced at 1 a.m. today the setting up of two fact-finding committees to help solve the present Sind Muslim League crisis.

The Sind Muslim League has split into two groups — one led by Mr. M. A. Khuhro and the other by Kazi Fazllulah, and both of them have already issued tickets on behalf of the League for the general elections to the Sind Legislative Assembly due on May 4.

The two committees will leave here today on a four-day tour of Sind and report back to their central body. One committee is for Upper Sind and the other for Lower Sind.

The Central Parliamentary Board meeting, which was presided over by the League President Khwaja Nazimuddin, began at 9-30 p.m. on Friday and went on till past midnight.

NAZIMUDDIN'S THREAT

Pakistan's Muslim League President Khwaja Nazimuddin on Saturday declared the meeting held by Mr. M. A. Khuhro as illegal.

Last week Mr. Khuhro was removed from the presidentship of the Sind Muslim League under a ruling by Nazimuddin. But Khuhro got himself reflected as President of the Sind Muslim League Council. Mr. Nazimuddin declared that the Sind Council meeting was called by Khuhro after he had ceased to be President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League and therefore, had no power to call such a meeting. Nazimuddin issued the warning that if Mr. Khuhro attempted in future to style himself as President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League severe disciplinary action would be taken against him.

21 ARRESTED IN KARACHI

KARACHI, March 28 (PTI): Twenty-one persons have been arrested here since Friday noon in connection with the anti-Ahmadiya agitation according to Karachi's Chief Commissioner.

This brings to more than thirteen hundred the number of persons rounded up since the agitation commenced here on February 27.

Pak Controller-General Of Prices

KARACHI, March 28 (PTI): Mr. N. M. Khan, formerly Additional Chief Secretary to the Government of East Bengal, has been appointed Controller-General of prices and supplies at the Centre, it is reliably understood. This is a new post in the Ministry of Industries which, it is stated, has been created in connection with the Government's price control scheme shortly to be put into operation.

Retrial Ordered

KARACHI, March 28 (UPI): Mr. Z. A. Suleri, Editor of the "Evening Times" Mr. Khurshid Lama, publisher, and Mr. Kutpai, cartoonist of the same paper were all released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 each today by judge Mr. Z. H. Lahri of the Sind High Court.

Mr. Suleri spent 86 days in jail. He and his two colleagues had been charged with stirring up hatred against the Bengali members of the Muslim League and particularly against Premier Kwaja Nazimuddin and Altaf Hussain, Editor of "Dawn".

The judge Lari also ordered the case to be retried.

DEAL IN BUILDING PURCHASE

U.S. Republican National Body Chief Resigns

WASHINGTON, March 28 (Reuter): Mr. Wesley Roberts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, resigned yesterday.

Mr. Roberts had been criticised in connection with a hospital building purchase in Kansas.

A Kansas State Legislative Investigating Committee ruled earlier that Mr. Roberts violated the spirit of the State Lobbying Act by acting as an agent for a fraternal organisation which sold a hospital to the State two years ago.

Mr. Roberts received a fee of eleven thousand dollars for his part in the transaction. He said he had acted as a Public Relations Counsellor at the time and held no State or party office.

Mr. Eisenhower said the resignation was "a wise decision".

Mr. Roberts had conferred with the President at the White House before he announced his resignation.

5 Pressmen Hurt In Accident

CAIRO, March 28 (Reuter): Five press correspondents accompanying the Egyptian Prime Minister General Naguib, on his tour of Upper Egypt, were injured when their car overturned yesterday.

Occupants included Gilbert Sedbon of Reuters and Egyptian journalists.

One Egyptian reporter was taken to hospital with two broken ribs.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

HINDU: Chaitra Shud 14 2009
MUSLIM: Rajjab 13 1372
PARSI: Meher 29 1322
SUNRISE: 6-36 a. m.,
SUNSET: 6-52 p. m.
HIGHTIDE: 11-42, 23-48.,
LOWTIDE: 05-23, 17-28.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: Shri A. A. Inamdar on "Kashmir" 5 p.m. Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain. Public Lecture on "Theosophy, the Perennial Philosophy: The Religion of Brotherhood." at 6-15 p.m.

BHARATIYA MUSIC AND ARTS SOCIETY: Music Concert By Smt. Sarada Anantharaman (Vocal), Shri T. K. Ramachandran (Violin) and Shri K. A. Mahadevan (Mridangam), at 6-15 p.m. at the S.I.E.S. School Hall, Matunga.

Prof. M. P. ManMadhan M.A., the well-known Social Worker of Kerala will be the Guest of Honour.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri—Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: "If the cause is real, effect can't be illusion." at Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

EASTER CONCESSION TO CLUBS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has been authorised by the Government to permit clubs and institutions only to hold dances up to 1 a.m. during the coming Easter. No such concessions will be allowed to hotels or restaurants.

The clubs and institutions desirous of availing of this concession are required to obtain the necessary permission for the purpose from the Commissioner of Police.

'Threatening' Letters To Officers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A man who wrote threatening letters to Government officials was yesterday taken into custody by the Bombay CID.

Police told Presidency Magistrate Mr. A. S. Awar today that Baboo Kashinath Ahir had drafted several letters to high Government servants threatening them with "dire consequences with the knife."

On being questioned it appeared to the police that the accused was "likely to carry out his threat into action." He was released on bail.

Brandy In Trunk

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Balkrishan Ankush was seized by the Yellow Gate police yesterday as he stepped off the Ferry Wharf. Police searched his trunk and recovered 24 bottles of brandy.

He was released on bail in a sum of Rs. 1,000 with a surety in like amount.

Body Of Youth Identified

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The dead body of a youth which was found near the Lower Gate, Government House Walkeshwar, was yesterday identified as that of Sambhaji Babu, an employee of the Bombay Municipality.

It is stated that one Abdul Rehman, a mukadam of the Municipality and the deceased were not on good terms and that Abdul Rehman had threatened him with his life.

Abdul Rehman has been taken into custody by the police on suspicion.

INDIA-INDONESIA RADIO TELEPHONE

The India-Indonesia Radio Telephone Service will not be available on Friday, April 3 and Monday, April 6 1953, says a Press note issued by the General Manager, Overseas Communications Service.

Aid To Kolhapur Milk Scheme

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Financial assistance is being given by the Government of Bombay to the Kolhapur District Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Kolhapur, for organising milk collecting centres and for collecting and processing milk. It consists of a loan of Rs. 11,250 and a subsidy of Rs. 8,725.

The loan, which carries interest at 4½ per cent per annum, is repayable in 15 annual instalments.

The Union is required to appoint its technical staff in consultation with the Co-operative and Agricultural Department of the Government.

HINDI TEXT-BOOKS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A list of sanctioned text-books in Hindi for secondary schools in Bombay State will be published shortly. Managements of all secondary schools are, therefore, advised not to prescribe any text-books in Hindi for use in their schools during the next academic year until the list is published.

Mr. Balwantrai Mehta

RAJKOT, March 28 (PTI): Mr. Balwantrai Mehta, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress is arriving here on April 1, on a short visit to Saurashtra, it is learnt.

Mr. Mehta is expected to attend a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Saurashtra Congress here on April 4.

Kalyan Civic Elections

KALYAN, March 28 (H.S.): Eighty nomination papers have been filed to this date for the elections to the Kalyan Municipality to be held on 12th April.

The elections will be fought entirely on non-party lines, it is understood

REVISING ELECTORAL ROLLS

Call For Co-operation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The work of preparing fresh electoral rolls for Parliamentary, Assembly and Council constituencies has commenced from March 16. Members of the public are requested to extend their full co-operation to the enumerators when the latter approach them for collecting the necessary information.

The qualifying date this time is March 1, 1953 and the qualifying period is from January 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952.

Under the Representation of the People Act, a person to be eligible for registration in the Electoral Roll should be ordinarily resident in a constituency for not less than 180 days during the qualifying period and should not be less than 21 years of age on the qualifying date.

Telegraph Notification

India, Pakistan and Ceylon will observe a telegraph holiday on 3rd April, 1953, being Good Friday. Only express traffic will ge accepted on that day.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 meters.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 Asha N. Desai, G. songs, 08-15 Shalini Narvekar, 11-45 M. V. Mainkar, todi, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 G. Karnad, violin, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 Shalini Narvekar, multani, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Asha N. Desai, G. songs, 18-30 M. V. Mainkar, puria dhanashree, 19-00 A Hussain, thumri, geet, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 Leela Naidu, vocal, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 M. V. Mainkar, kafi, 20-45 Asha N Desai, G songs, 21-15 Alamelu Mangal, K music, 21-45 Our guest tonight, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Studio concert.

VARIATIONS 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 G Karnad, violin, 08-45 Leela Naidu, M. songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 S. S. Vashishtha, 'Akanksha,' H. 13-00 D. V. Paluskar, bhajan, 13-30 A Hussain, ghazal, 13-50 D. V. Paluskar, vocal.

17-30 For children, M. 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Leela Naidu, M songs, 20-30 Vishesh amantran se, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 Shalini Narvekar, thumri, bhajan, 21-50 G Karnad, violin, 22-15 D V Paluskar, vocal

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—07-45 Arghya, 08-15 T Upadhyaya, gaud sarang, 09-00 T Upadhyaya, vocal, 10-00 For children, G, 18-00 N L Nayak, geet, 18-10 N L Nayak, G geets, 18-20 C Khan, bhajans, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Geets (Ahm.), 19-00 T Upadhyaya, marwa, 19-15 C Khan, soor vani, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Gitanjalli (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 T Upadhyaya maru bihag, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Music (Ahm.), 21-15 C Khan, bhajans, 21-30 AIR staff, 'Vishwamitra', G

RADIO CEYLON

(19.84, 41.72 morning 25.05, 41.22 evening)

7-15 a. m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Penfriends Corner, 9-00 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Prog., 11-45 Hindi Prog., 12 noon Down Harmony Lane, 12-15 p.m. News from Ceylon, Album of Familiar Favourites, 5-00 Hindi Prog. 6-00 Amateur Hour, Hindi Prog. 6-30 Lipton Prog., 6-45 Hindi Prog., 7-00 Swing & Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Mr. Quiz, 7-30 I hear Southland Singing, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-15 BBC Symp. orch., 16-15 Service, 16-45 INDIA v. W. INDIES, 16-50 Sports, 17-30 Forces show, 18-45 Gec. Cadbury, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service for Palm Sunday, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Science, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

"Akanksha"

On Sunday March 29 at 12-15 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a musical feature in Hindi entitled "AKANKSHA" written by Shiv Shankar Vashishtha. Music direction will be by Bulo C. Rani and the participants will be: Nirupa Roy, Badri Prasad, Uma Kant Nirmala Madhok, Jagatpal Singh, Prem Adib, Meena Kapoor, Shankar Das Gupta, Mohd Rafi, Lakshmi Roy and Geeta Roy. This programme can be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

Sir A. Fleming's Talk On "Success"

On Sunday, March 29 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a talk in English on "Success" by Sir Alexander Fleming. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

Mehli Mehta

On Sunday, March 29 at 10.00 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a Bach Concert by The Members of the Symphony Orchestra of Bombay conducted by Mehli Mehta. The Soloists will be Shanti Seldon (Pianoforte), Mehli Mehta (Violin), Silloo Panthaki (Violin), George Lester (Violoncello) and Eric Nissen (Flute). This programme can be heard on Bombay 'A' (243.9 and 41.44 metres).

PRESIDENT-ELECT SPRINGS SURPRISE

Sensational Development In Marathi Journalists' Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. Hanumant Ramchandra Mahajani, Editor of 'Loksatta' and president-elect of the 13th session of the Marathi Journalists' Conference which met at People's Hall, Congress House this afternoon, sprang a great surprise on the delegates who attended the Conference from all over Maharashtra, when at the close of his presidential address he announced that he had decided to relinquish the presidentship of the organisation and would like to take leave of his fellow journalists.

Mr. Mahajani, after referring to the difficulties experienced by journalists, particularly the Marathi journalists, said in his address that the time had now come when they should take a definite decision on the subject of making the organisation a full-fledged trade union organisation.

When he announced his decision to resign from the presidentship of the conference, he said that he was tired of group rivalries and politics within the organisation. For the last five years he was trying to keep aloof from political controversies that were going on among Marathi journalists. Some of these controversial issues were expected to be brought before the conference for discussion. He did not wish to be a party to it, and therefore he had taken the decision to relinquish the presidentship of the conference.

FREEDOM OF PRESS

Earlier, Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister, while inaugurating the conference said that in democracy freedom of the press and expression were guaranteed. There could, however, be differences of opinion on what constituted such freedom.

The Chief Minister said that India had become free quite recently after centuries of bondage and had not yet become strong enough. It was the special responsibility of the press to protect the country from any harm. He advised newspapermen to examine scrupulously all reports that were to be published in their newspapers.

Among those present at the Conference were Mr. B. S. Hirey, Mr. Naik-Nimbalkar, Mr. L. M. Patil, Mr. S. L. Silam and others.

The open session of the conference will meet at Brahaman Sabha Hall, Girgaum tomorrow morning

NEW PRESIDENT

It was announced tonight that the Subjects Committee of the Conference had accepted the resignation of Mr. H. R. Mahajani and elected Mr. T. S. Bharde, editor of 'Sanghashakti,' Ahmednagar, and a member of Bombay Assembly, as the President of the 13th session of the Conference.

FINANCIAL AID TO D. P. STUDENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Displaced students pursuing a Diploma Course in Library Science at a recognised institution will be considered eligible for a stipend not exceeding Rs. 30 per month under the scheme of financial assistance to poor and deserving displaced students and trainees from Pakistan.

CONTROLLED PRICES OF CLOTH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of India have decided to continue for the quarter April-June, 1953, for controlled varieties of cloth and for all varieties of yarn the same prices which applied to the respective varieties during the quarter January-March, 1953, says a Press Note issued here today by the office of the Textile Commissioner to the Government.

Prof. M. P. Gandhi

BOMBAY, Saturday: Prof. M. P. Gandhi has been elected as a member of the Standing Finance Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Thundershowers In Travancore

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 28.

The following is the all-India weather summary for Saturday, March 28, 1953.

Rain or thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Travancore-Cochin and occurred locally in Assam and Malabar-South Kanara. A new thundershowers have also occurred in south Tamilnad. A few duststorms have also been reported from the Punjab (I). Weather remained dry elsewhere over the country.

There has been a marked fall in day and night temperatures over northwest India and north Gujarat. Day temperatures, however, were markedly above normal in south Bihar, Chota Nagpur and coastal Tamilnad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rain or thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Travancore-Cochin and occur locally in Assam. A few thundershowers are likely in sub-Himalayan West Bengal and the hills of the Punjab (I) and south Tamilnad. A few dust or thunderstorms are also likely to occur in the plains of north Punjab (I). Dry weather will prevail over the rest of the country.

Day temperatures will remain appreciably below normal in northwest India, Gujarat and Saurashtra and Kutch. They will, however, continue to be markedly above normal in south coastal Andhra Desa and coastal Tamilnad.

The following is the farmer's weather bulletin issued by Met. Office at Santa Cruz (Bombay).

Forecast valid till Monday morning. Dry weather. Outlook for the subsequent two days: Dry weather.

Observations recorded at 08-30 hrs. (IST) on March 28:—

Ahmedabad	94	68	0	0	—0.1
BOMBAY	90	78	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	100	78	0	0	—1.2
Madras	104	81	0	0	—0.2
Nagpur	106	76	0	0	—0.5
New Delhi	90	63	0	0	—0.5
Poona	95	66	0	0	0
Sholapur	104	72	0	0	—0.2
Surat	95	75	0	0	0

Madras Registers 105.1 Degrees

MADRAS, March 28 (PTI): Madras city was unexceptionally hot today, the temperature being unprecedented for any day in March during the past 60 years. Today's temperature in the shade stood at 105.1 degrees. Mercury stood at 102 degrees on March 26 in 1892.

The average temperature in March in previous years ranged from 94 to 98 degrees.

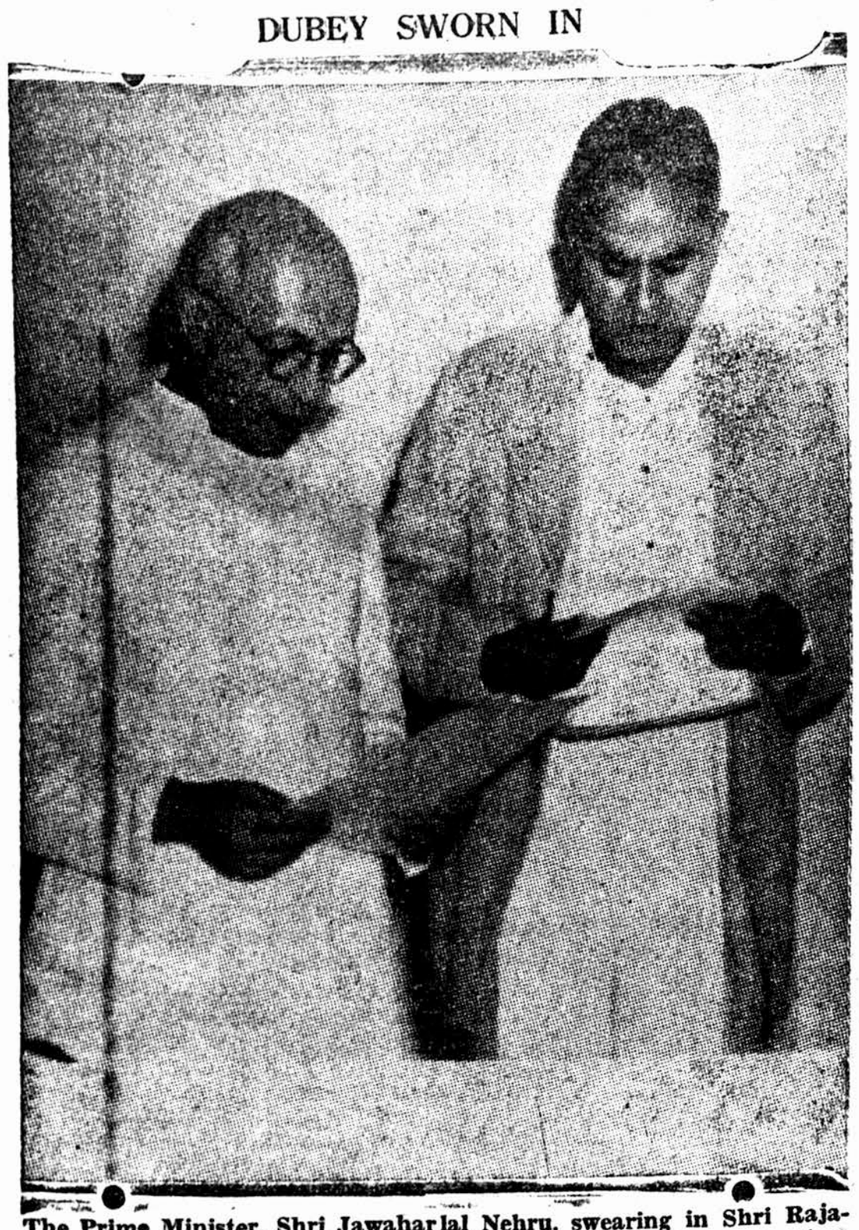
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between Messrs. Paramount Commercial Co-operation Limited, Bombay, and their factory workers at Mazgaon, relating to the latter's demand for bonus for the year 1951-52 has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri N. N. Majumdar.

Two more Agricultural Demonstration Centres are being opened in Kolhapur District. They will be located at Kasidgaon, in Karvir Taluka, and at Hatkanangle.

DUBEY SWORN IN



The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, swearing in Shri Rajaram Giridharlal Dubey, M.P., as a Parliamentary Secretary, at a ceremony held in New Delhi on March 27. Shri Dubey will be attached to the Minister of Production.

Separate High Court For Andhra

NEHRU LEAVES DECISION TO LEGISLATORS

NEW. DELHI, March 28 (PTI).

MR. N. Sanjeeva Reddy, leader of the Andhra members of the Madras Assembly, met the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, yesterday and made a representation against the Government of India's decision to have a common High Court for both the states in Madras city.

According to Mr. Reddy, Mr. Nehru assured him that the decision could be changed, if the members of the Andhra Legislature would pass a resolution to that effect. The Government of India's decision on the Andhra State required the Andhra members of the Madras Assembly to decide upon the new state's temporary capital before July 1. Mr. Nehru had suggested that the legislature could also pass a resolution on the location of the High Court.

Mr. Reddy said he had also sought certain clarifications from the Prime Minister in respect of financial matters which found no mention in Mr. Nehru's statement. It was explained that the financial implications of the separation of Andhra was still being worked out by the Finance Ministry and the Prime Minister hoped to be able to arrive at decisions shortly.

Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy is scheduled to leave for Bezwada on March 30 to attend the meeting of the executives of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee. On April 3, he hoped to visit Madras to resume discussions with his colleagues in the Madras Assembly.

All Offices Within Andhra State

MADRAS, March 28 (PTI): The Krishikar Lok Party in the Madras Legislature comprising sixteen Andhra members has expressed its "total opposition" to the location of any office of the Andhra State outside the Andhra area "even on a temporary basis".

Regarding the capital and the high court the party was of the view that they should be located in the environs of Tirupati and Vijayawada in accordance with the wishes of the people of Rayalaseema.

STUDENTS STOP TRAIN

BELLARY, March 28 (PTI): Sporadic disturbances were reported here for the third successive day today, after the Prime Minister's announcement on the future of Bellary district in the context of the formation of the Andhra State.

At Kottur, near here, the train scheduled to leave for Hospet this morning, was detained indefinitely by student demonstrators. They are reported to have refused either to move away from the station or to allow the train to proceed. A posse of armed Reserved Police has been rushed to the spot from here. Further details are not known.

A mob of 2,000 is reported to have detained local and mail trains for about two hours.

According to another report, Adoni observed hartal today as a protest against "forcible inclusion of the taluk in the Andhra State."

FRENCH PREMIER AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, March 28 (Reuter): A French plan for victory in Indo-China in two years has excellent prospects of United States support, informed circles said today as the last in the series of French-American talks began.

Representatives of the two countries met in the White House, with President Eisenhower presiding at the conference.

The French delegation was led by the Prime Minister, R. Rene Mayer and the Foreign Minister M. [illegible] Bidault.

NEHRU IN IMPHAL FOR INDO-BURMA TALKS

Spot Study Of Tribal Problems On Both Borders

IMPHAL, March 28

THE stage has been set in this hill fringed town for top level diplomatic talks on common border problems between India and Burma with the arrival here this evening of Prime Minister Nehru.

The special plane carrying the Indian Prime Minister and party touched down at Koieringee air field at half past four in the evening.

The Burmese Prime Minister Mr. U Nu who is already on tour of the border areas of his state, is reaching here tomorrow morning to confer with Prime Minister Nehru.

Over three thousand Manipuris and a large number of Naga tribesmen, who mustered strong at the airfield cheered, as Mr. Nehru dressed in a grey sharwani and achkan stepped out of his plane.

Mr. Nehru arrived at Dum Dum airport at 12-45 p.m. from Delhi on his way to Imphal. He was accompanied by his daughter Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal.

The Prime Minister was received at the airport by the West Bengal Governor Dr. H. C. Mookherjee and a large number of officials and non-officials.

DESHBANDHU'S GRAND-DAUGHTERS

A car was taken into the runway to bring the Prime Minister to the lunch room. An ADC to the Governor offered an umbrella as Pandit Nehru came out of the IAF Dakota. He discarded both the car and the umbrella with the words: "Let me have a taste of Calcutta heat."

He walked to the room where a large number of waiting passengers greeted him. He hugged the two grand-daughters of the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das who had come to meet him at the airport.

INDIA'S SUPPORT TO BURMA'S CASE

CALCUTTA, March 28 (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru said here today that India would generally support the Burmese Government complaint to the United Nations on the transgression of Burmese territory by the Chinese Nationalist troops.

Mr. Nehru was replying to a question asked by pressmen at Dum Dum.

He said for the past two years or more the Burma Government had kept us informed of this development and the activity of the KMT troops on their border which became a nuisance to them. "Obviously these troops had absolutely no justification for being in the Burmese territory," Mr. Nehru said.

He added: "The position has grown worse and accordingly, the Burmese Government complained to the UN that some of these troops had actually helped the Burmese insurgents against the Government, obviously therefore, the Burmese Government could not tolerate this infringement of their sovereignty and the presence of foreign troops in their territory who actually had helped the insurgents.

ARMS TO KMT TROOPS

Replying to another question on the supply of arms and equipment to these troops, Mr. Nehru said it had been stated in the complaint itself that these KMT troops had apparently been supplied with arms and equipment presumably via Thailand from Formosa. Otherwise, these remnants of the troops could not have carried on for so long. "Who is responsible for this supply, I cannot say," Mr. Nehru added.

His present visit to the Indo-Burma border, the Prime Minister said, had nothing to do with this complaint against the Kuomintang troops. "It is entirely a visit to see the tribal areas on either side and discuss the welfare activities of the two governments. We can learn a good deal

(Continued on Page 17)

ANOTHER FREAK THIS TIME

NAGPUR, March 28 (UPI): A strange freak of nature has been reported from Sihora in the district of Jabalore, where a woman gave birth a few days back to a child, which is a male and a female in one.

The child is still alive and is attracting crowds.

Council For Manipur

DIFFERENCE OVER NOMINATION

IMPHAL, March 28 (PTI):—The inauguration of the proposed Four-man Advisory Council for Manipur state by the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, has been postponed, it is understood.

Three of the four seats were allotted to the Congress and one to an independent. The postponement of the inauguration of the Council was stated to be due to the unwillingness of the State Congress. The dominant political party, to accept the basis of nomination.

According to a spokesman of the State Congress, unless all the four members belonged to the Congress, it would not lead to a harmonious functioning of the proposed Council.

BUNCHE DECLINES

UNITED NATIONS, March 28 (Reuter): Dr. Ralph Bunche Nobel Peace Prize-winner, will not serve on the commission of good office which is to study the racial policy of the South African Government it was learned today.

Other names are now being considered and a replacement for Dr. Bunche will be chosen from among them.

U.S. Army Secretary For Far East

WASHINGTON, March 28 (Reuter): Robert Stevens, United States Army Secretary, was flying to the Far East today "to make a survey of the ammunition position", it was announced here.

He expects to be away for five or six days. His first stop will be at Tokyo, headquarters of General Mark Clark, Supreme Allied Commander in the Far East.

INDIA 142 FOR 3

KINGSTON, March 28.

India had scored 142 for the loss of 3 wickets in their first innings at tea on the first day of the fifth and final Test here today.

Vijay Hazare, the Indian skipper, won the toss and elected to bat.

SCORE BOARD
Lunch Details:

Roy batting	16
Apte (run out)	15
Ramchand batting	2

First wicket fell at 30.

Bowling Analysis: King 10-7-3-0, Gomez 6-2-11-0, Worrell 5-3-6-0, Scott 6-2-13-0.

EIGHT KILLED IN GALE HAVOC

Nehru's Plane Lands Safely

SILCHAR, March 28 (PTI): Eight people were killed and nearly 100 others injured by the severe nightly gales that swept this area during the last fifteen days, according to latest reports.

The Silchar-Imphal scheduled service of the Bharat Airways was cancelled for today due to stormy weather and low clouds at Imphal.

The first plane of the Calcutta-Silchar-Imphal Scheduled Service which had left here for Imphal could not land there and returned to Silchar and then left for Calcutta.

The weather cleared in the evening and the plane, carrying the Prime Minister and party to Imphal, landed safely here at 4-30 p.m.

Mrs. PANDIT DEFENDS INDIA'S NEUTRAL STAND

OTTAWA, March 28 (Reuter): Independence, peace and unity, of nations are the three main objectives of India's Foreign Policy, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations said here last night.

"We do not align ourselves to any nation or cause "she told an Ottawa audience during a two-day visit to Canada's capital.

"You must understand that we are in the middle" she said.

"Much suspicion has been attached by both East and West to our motives in our stands at the U.N. If we vote with the United States we are after the American dollar and if we vote with Russia, we are Red."

Mrs. Pandit said India's sole purpose is "to gain the confidence of the outside world so that some day we may rise up as a truly respected nation when our voice in international matters will be heard".

Nehru's Visit To London

LONDON, March 28 (Reuter): India's Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru will arrive in London on 29th May for the Coronation and the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, it was learnt here today.

Mr. Nehru will be in the U.K. till June 16, when he will leave for Lucerne to hold a conference of heads of Indian Missions in Europe. The Prime Minister will then return to India.

Plea To India Government

HYDERABAD, March 28 (PTI): Mr. Pampan Gowda, Deputy Speaker of the Hyderabad Assembly, today appealed to the Government of India to reconsider its decision and add whole of Bellary District to Mysore State pending the findings of the Boundary Commission.

50 Thatched Huts Burnt Down

JUBBULPORE, March 28 (PTI): A disastrous fire this evening in the Meloniganj area burnt down more than fifty thatched huts rendering about 200 people homeless.

MOSCOW SEEKING END OF COLD WAR

PRESIDENT RECEIVES ADDRESS

On his first visit to the Scheduled Tribes area of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh President Dr. Rajendra Prasad was given a hearty reception by the Adivasis. The President was given civic addresses by the Municipal Committees and the Janpada Sabhas.

Frontal Attack On Pak. Govt.

IFTIKHARUDDIN DENOUNCES MEDO PLAN

KARACHI, March 28.

MIAN IFTIKHARUDDIN, leader of the Azad Pakistan Party (Opposition) told Parliament today that the present rulers had been progressively selling away Pakistan and were now about to sell her completely to Anglo-American powers.

Speaking during budget discussions, he said he wished to register his protest against these acts of government. Mian Iftikharuddin said he was stunned to find some people here think that if Pakistan sold herself to United States she (Pakistan) would get Kashmir. He said this was fantastic, since he felt that United States would rather have India in her fold than Pakistan.

Mian Iftikharuddin said he believed that if India agreed to fall in with United States, United States would agree to give India not only Kashmir but even Pakistan. He said this way of thinking on the part of some Pakistanis was, in fact, a tribute to India—a tribute in the sense that Pakistan thinks of selling herself to get Kashmir, while India is beyond sale.

Mian Iftikharuddin then attacked Pakistan Government's stand on the proposed United States-backed MEDO. Pakistan Government should denounce outright the MEDO rather than say "Government have not yet received invitation to join the MEDO.

This answer of the Government, Mian Iftikharuddin said, meant that Government had an open mind on the MEDO. Azad Pakistan Party leader described Pakistan Foreign Minister Mohammed Zafrullah Khan as "demoraliser of the east" and a British and United States agent for Middle East."

Mian Iftikharuddin said Mohammed Zafrullah Khan not only wanted Pakistan to be enslaved to United States, but was also attempting to enslave other Middle East countries for the United States.

Soon after Iftikharuddin's speech, Mohammed Zafrullah Khan got up to say that Mian Iftikharuddin's allegations against him were baseless.

Everesters At 1st Base Camp

KATHMANDU, March 28 (PTI): The thirteen-member British expedition on way to Mount Everest reached Namche Bazar (13,000 ft.) their first base camp on March 25 one day ahead of schedule, according to reports received here today

Weather is still favouring Colonel Hunt and his team's acclimatisation programme is not likely to be interrupted these reports said.

India Plan On Korea To Be Revived?

AGREEMENT ON EXCHANGE OF SICK P. O. W.s AND REOPENING OF ARMISTICE TALKS

LONDON, March 28 (Reuter).

The Communists' agreement to exchange sick and wounded prisoners in Korea is the most promising sign yet that Moscow may genuinely be seeking an end to the cold war, Western diplomats said here today.

If it could be followed by agreement on the disposal of all prisoners in the Korean theatre and lead to an ending of the three years of bitter struggle there, it would mean the biggest relaxation in East-West tension since the end of the war.

The prisoner agreement today comes on top of a series of apparent concessions to the West since Georgi Malenkov took over the leadership of the Soviet Union on the death of Stalin.

In three weeks the Russians have made several gestures each of which is at least as important as any they have made since they admitted defeat over their blockade of Berlin in 1941.

First, M. Malenkov's "East and West can live in peace" speech. The reopening of the Berlin Canal and the offer to discuss air traffic problems over Germany followed. Then came a promise to help release British civilians held in North Korea.

Allied diplomats have reacted with the greatest caution, even suspicion, after years of Soviet intransigence. They felt that the moves were insufficient to justify a belief that there might be a genuine change of heart in the Kremlin.

They said there are two issues on which the Russians could hope to obtain Western credence for a shift in policy: Korea and Germany.

Today they are asking "Is this it"?

Exchange Of Sick P. O. Ws

TOKYO, March 28 (Reuter).—The Chinese Communists and North Koreans today accepted General Mark Clark's proposal to exchange seriously sick and wounded prisoners in Korea.

A United Nations spokesman said that his headquarters were ready to begin such an exchange "in a matter of days."

The Communists' letter also urged resumption of Armistice negotiations and "the smooth settlement of the entire question of prisoners of war."

The United Nations spokesman said the agreement was contained in a letter to Gen. Clark delivered at Panmunjom this afternoon. It was signed Kim Il Sung, North Korean Army Commander and Peng Teh Huai, the Chinese Commander.

It was in reply to a letter from Gen. Clark on February 22, in this he proposed a meeting of liaison officers to arrange an impartial check of the conditions of the seriously sick and wounded and also mutual exchange in accordance with the Geneva War Prisoners Convention.

The Panmunjom truce talks were suspended last October after they had been going on for ten months.

The Communists insisted that all prisoners of war should be forcibly repatriated but the United Nations disagreed.

President In Vindhya Pradesh

Bust Of Mahatma Unveiled

TIKAMGARH (Vindhya Pradesh), March 28 (PTI): President Rajendra Prasad arrived here today from Nagpur on a four-day tour of Vindhya Pradesh.

The President's plane touched down in the morning at the Lalitpur airfield. The Lieutenant-Governor Mr. K. Santhanam, Mr. Sambhu Nath Shukla, Chief Minister and his cabinet colleagues were present at the airfield.

In the evening, Dr. Prasad unveiled a bronze bust of Mahatma Gandhi at the local Quila Ka Maidan.

ANOTHER 'QUAKE IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL, March 27 (Reuter): Strong new earthquake shocks were felt in Anatolia during last night, causing further damage in the already stricken area of Yenidje, Ankara radio reported tonight.

Total dead in the series of recent shocks in this area is now officially put at 268.

BURMA GIVES NOTICE TO U.S.

RANGOON, March 28 (PTI): Burma has given three months' notice to the United States Government to terminate the Technical Co-operation agreement aid programme to Burma.

Dr. Kitchlew For Delhi

NEW DELHI, March 28 (PTI): Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, President of the All India Peace Council, and Stalin peace prize winner, will arrive in Delhi on March 29.

According to the Secretary of the All India Peace Council, Dr. Kitchlew will leave Lahore today for Ferozepore from where he will entrain tonight for Delhi.

Dr. Kitchlew met Marshal Stalin a fortnight before the Soviet leader's death.

The All India Peace Council has decided to accord a welcome to Dr. Kitchlew at the Delhi railway station.

DECCAN SABHA'S PROTEST

POONA, March 28 (PTI): The Council of the Deccan Sabha of Poona at its meeting held today characterised, by a resolution, the decision of the Government of Bombay to give advertisements to only those papers which support its policies as giving room for favouritism on one side and vindictiveness on the other. Mr. R. P. Paranjapye, Former Indian High Commissioner in Australia, presided.

DJAKARTA: Nearly two million people living near Merapi, one of the biggest volcano mountains in Java were living Saturday in fear that it may erupt at any moment.

SOVIET TO INTERCEDE

Repatriation Of French In N. Korea

PARIS, March 28 (Reuter): The Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov has promised to use his Government's good offices with the North Korean authorities for the repatriation of French citizens interned in North Korea, a French Foreign Office spokesman announced today

Mr. Molotov gave this undertaking to the French Ambassador in Moscow, M. Louis Joxe, earlier this week.

The French internees include the former French Charge D'Affaires in Seoul, M. Perruche, several Consular officials and a correspondent of the French News Agency M. Maurice Chanteloup.

Hope For India Plan

UNITED NATIONS, March 28 (Reuter): Diplomats thought today that Russia might move to revive the Indian Plan for peace in Korea which they rejected last year, now that the Communists have offered to reopen truce talks.

One delegate predicted that the Soviet would ask that the plan be considered in its original form—that is with the time period for determining the deadlocked prisoner of war issue put at 90 days instead of the present thirty days.

Another change which was made in the plan as finally adopted by the Assembly with the approval of 55 of the 60 member-nations concerned the eventual disposal of prisoners who refused to be repatriated.

At the suggestion of Mr Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, a clause was inserted providing that if the political conference, which would be called after an Armistice failed to agree about the prisoners, their disposition would be entrusted to a United Nations Commission.

U. S. Marines Take Vegas Hill

SEOUL, March 28 (Reuter):—American Marines were in "complete control" of Vegas Hill late today after three unsuccessful earlier attempts to throw the remaining Chinese off it, an Eighth Army spokesman said.

Walk-Out In Travancore Assembly

TRIVANDRUM, March 28 (PTI): Opposition members of the United Front of Leftists and some Independent members walked out of the Travancore-Cochin Assembly today after the speaker Mr. K. P. Neelakanta Pillai had disallowed an adjournment motion to discuss the question of forming a Kerala province.

ROADBORNE FANCIED IN SURGEON GENERAL'S CUP

FULHURST SHOULD WIN NAIR HOSPITAL PLATE

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TWELVE Class II horses have accepted for the Surgeon General's Cup, the main attraction at tomorrow's Hospital Day Meeting. Roadborne, a forward runner throughout this season, may at last find the winning opportunity in the mile event.

Kedgeree, if saddled, is sure to resist stoutly.

Fulhurst appears the safest proposition in the card.

The following are the probable runners, riders and my selections:—

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE—5 Furs.

Pyara (Khade) 9-3, Gold Way (——) 9-3, Venetian Dancer (——) 9-0, Juliet (Cracknell) 9-0, Jahan Ara (——) 9-0, Mikado (Kheem) 8-7, Rommel (——) 8-7, Stealer (Purtu) 8-7, Superb Story (——) 8-7, Bishanpur (I. Khan) 8-4, Pratibha (J. Bhosle) 8-4.

PYARA Win
JULIET Next Best
if ab. GOLD WAY

*

THE K. E. M. HOSPITAL PLATE Div. III—1 Mile.

Para Day (Purtu) 9-2, Little Star (Damodar) 9-2, Lucky Guard (Medhe) 8-12, Yuvaraj (Kader) 8-12, Kirandevi (Kasbekar) 8-11, Rao Padma (——) 8-3, Happy King (Shiba) 8-11, Ali Janab (Pierce) 8-11, No Argument (Kheem) 8-6, Tabriz (Jagdesh) 8-6, Poldo (Raut) 8-6, Acha Masala (Sk. Ahmed) 8-5, Game Bid (Purshottam) 8-5.

PARA DAY Win
LUCKY GUARD Next Best

*

THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL PLATE 7 Furs.

Lerins (Md. Yusuf) 9-4, Wagh Mahal (J. Bhosle) 9-4, Chetna (——) 9-4, Jamshedi Navroz (Khade P.) 9-3, Slap and Tickle (Devaney) 9-2, Rani Padmini (——) 9-2, Gaya (——) 9-1, Truthful (K. Hassan) 8-13, Vir Babruvahan (——) 8-12, Parker Prince (——) 8-12, Don't Boast (Damodar) 8-12, Ghazni Day (Kheem) 8-11, Gorgia (Pierce) 8-11, Marble Arch (Antoo) 8-10, Atinette (Chavan G.) 8-7, Jungle Jim (Kasbekar) 8-7, D. Day (——) 8-5, Mirella (Raut) 8-5, Cosmic Rays (Kader) 8-1, Royal Impression (Jagdesh) 7-13, Jaya (Dinker) 7-6.

JAMSHEDI NAVROZ Win
MARBLE ARCH Next Best
if ab. GHAZNI DAY

*

THE NAIR HOSPITAL PLATE 6 Furs.

Fulhurst (Kheem) 9-2, Montfort (Purthu) 9-0, Zam Zam (Murad) 8-13, Brave Prince (——) 8-9, Paddy's Gift (Whiteside) 8-7, Devtee (Ghaus Khan) 8-4, The Roarer (J. Bhosle) 8-4, Waikiki (Kasbekar) 8-4, Sherry (——) 7-10, Dilbahar (Jagdesh) 7-10.

FULHURST Win
MONTFORT Next Best

*

THE SURGEON GENERAL'S CUP 1 Mile

Roadborne (Purtu) 9-4, Kent Lass (——) 9-1, Field Officer (——) 8-3, Kedgeree (Duffy) 8-7, Independence (——) 8-7, Gold Street (——) 8-5, Aman (Kader) 8-5, Swing Bridge (Cracknell) 8-4, Dinar (Damodar) 8-0, Sangram (Khade), 8-0, Demetrius (Sibbritt) 7-10, Bathboofey (——) 7-7.

ROADBORNE Win
KEDGEREE Next Best
if ab. DEMETRIUS

THE K. E. M. HOSPITAL PLATE (Div. I)—1 Mile

Buckhurst Park (Kheem) 9-2, Flash (——) 8-5, Many Returns (Amir) 8-10, Golden Night (Pierce) 8-9, Rebecca (Duffy) 8-9, Amarsingh (Kasbekar) 8-5, Durney (——) 7-9, Double Bell (Khade) 8-5, Homestretch (Eldin) 8-4, Rajgadh (Purtu) 8-4, Non Violence (Damodar) 7-11.

NON VIOLENCE Win
MANY RETURNS Next Best
if ab. DOUBLE BELL

*

THE K. E. M. HOSPITAL PLATE (Div. II)—1 Mile

Masked Pleasure (Kader) 9-1, Prospero (Khade P.) 8-13, Star of America (Chavan G.) 8-11, Gay Pilot (I. Khan) 8-11, Fox Trot (——) 8-11, Chandni Raat (Damodar) 8-9, Choppy (Kheem) 8-8, Gipsy Bill (Purtu) 8-6, Fowzia (Z. Khan) 8-5, Chakor (Kasbekar) 8-4, Nutan Aarti (Deshmukh) 8-3, Gipsy Flower (Shiba) 7-11.

CHOPPY Win
CHAKOR Next Best

*

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE—1 Mile

Casanova (Kasbekar) 9-4, Eastern Queen (——) 9-3, Majestic Way (Pierce) 9-2, Chandralekha (Khade P.) 8-12, Fruit Salt (Purtu) 8-8, Pesimist (——) 7-5, Star of Mahad (Shiba) 7-13, Hilaluzzaman (Medhe) 7-11, Chocolate Baby (J. Bhosle) 7-5, Baaz Bahadur (Purshottam) 7-10, Wet Bob (——) 7-6, Whirlaway (Antoo) 7-5.

FRUIT SALT Win
CASANOVA Next Best
if ab. CHANDRALEKHA

*

CHOICE TREBLE

Para Day
Fulhurst
Fruit Salt

*

FLUKES

Kirandevi
Slap and Tickle

PICK OF SPURTS FROM MAHALUXMI

By Our Racing Correspondent

OUTER TAN

ROADBORNE (Purtu) went an excellent half mile spurt in 50-1|2 secs. Likely winner.

ROYAL IMPRESSION (Jagdesh) beat WINNING SPIRIT (RB) when negotiating three furlongs in 36-1|2 secs.

RAJGADH (Purtu) was attended by STEALER (Kadam) when tried over three furlongs. Timing. 37 secs.

GOLD WAY (Cracknell) snowed out from GAGAN DOOT (Raut) when clocking three furlongs in 35-3|5 secs.

ROMMEL (Khade) held lazy HIROHITO (Narsi) when covering three furlongs in 37 secs.

SWING BRIDGE (Gilmore) was level with DINIAR (Damodar) when sent over three furlongs. Timing 37 secs.

WHIRLAWAY (Eldin) was not unduly stretched when out over three furlongs. Timing 39 secs.

CHANDNI RAAT (Damodar) and PARA DAY (Purtu) strode freely over three furlongs in 37-1|2 secs. Para Day is in fine form.

JAYA (Kasbekar) covered three furlongs in 38 secs.

NON VIOLENCE (Damodar) went a two-furlong spurt in 25 secs. Can win tomorrow.

LITTLE STAR (Deshmukh) covered three furlongs in 37-1|2 secs. He was in hand.

CHOPPY (Kheem) had the measure of TABRIZ (Gilmore) when covering three furlongs in 37-1|2 secs. Choppy will be hard to down tomorrow.

HILALUZZAMAN (Medhe) moved attractively over three furlongs and recorded 37 secs.

LERINS (Purtu) was level with CHANDRALEKHA (Khade) when covering three furlongs in 36-1|5 secs.

CASANOVA (Kasbekar) was well in hand when negotiating three furlongs in 38 secs. can upset.

CHAKOR (Kasbekar) cantered over three furlongs and set 39 secs. He will trouble the Judge tomorrow.

AMARSINGH (Ghaus Khan) shaped better than DURNEV (Kasbekar) when sent over three furlongs from 7 to 4. Timing 38-1|2 secs.

MONTFORT (R.B.) was speedier than FRUIT SALT (RB) when moving over three furlongs. He returned 37 secs.

THE ROARER (Kader) outstrode CHOCOLATE BABY (J Bhosle) and MARHABA (Medhe) when recording an excellent half mile spurt. Timing 51 secs.

AMAN (Kader) moved attractively three furlongs in 36 secs.

JULIET (Cracknell) had the easy measure of DHARKAN (Jai Singh) when out over three furlongs. She returned 37 secs.

PROSPERO (Khade) covered three furlongs in 37 secs.

GAY PILOT (J. Khan) cut a speedy three-furlong display in 35 1|2 secs.

GIPSY FLOWER (Shiba) moved in hand when travelling three furlongs in 39 secs.

RACE TRACK

DEMETRIUS (Sibbritt) clocked an excellent three-furlong spurt in 35-1|5 secs. Nicely to hand at the moment.

Snooker Champ Retains Title

CALCUTTA, March 28 (PTI): Chandra Hirjee, holder, retained the West Bengal snooker title yesterday beating T. A. Sadler by five frames to one. The scores were 53-41, 31-51, 70-28, 70-48 and 77-55.

TODAY'S SPORT

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation

3-20 p.m. O.C.S. vs. Cathedral Old Boys; 4-20 p.m. B.P.T. vs. Young Aryans. (Jepsen Cup); 5-30 p.m. St. Stanislaus vs. St. Mary's (Jubilee Aga Khan-Final).

TWO FAIR WINNERS

Usha (left) and Jayanthi won the Musical Chairs event in the Naval Accounts (Defence) Recreation Club annual athletic meet held at the Naval Accounts Office compound on Saturday. Mr. A. P. B. Nayar, Controller of Naval (Defence) Accounts was the guest of honour and Mrs. Nayar gave away the trophies.

HINDU GYM. IN FINAL

Motiram Cup Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hindu Gymkhana and the Maturga Gymkhana qualified for the final of the Motiram Cup Badminton Tournament which will be played on Monday evening at the Cricket Club of India courts. Both the winning teams recorded facile five-nil victories over the opponents this evening.

The Hindu Gymkhana accounted for the Willingdon Sports Club, while the Matunga Gymkhana defeated the Bombay Gymkhana on the latter's courts.

The results were:—

Hindu Gymkhana beat Willingdon Sports Club 5-0:

P. S. Nilkant (H.G.) beat Motiram N. Desai (W.S.C.) 15-3 15-4; V. Kamat (H.G.) beat R. A. Shroff (W.S.C) 15-4 15-1; R. Panvelkar (H.G.) beat Ratanlal (W.S.C.) 15-1 15-0; G. P. Shirke and V. Kamat (H.G) beat H. R. Shah and Ratanlal (W.S.C.) 15-4 15-0; C. P. Merchant and R. Panvelkar (H.G.) beat Motiram N. Desai and R. A. Shroff (W.S.C.) 15-3 15-4.

Matunga Gymkhana beat Bombay Gymkhana 5-0:

R. D. Vimawala (M.G.) beat P. G. A. Rose (B.G.) 15-8 15-14; K. R. Swamy (M.G.) beat G. Kroon (B.G.) 15-8 15-3; R. Rangachari (M.G.) beat W. C. Edwards (B.G.) 15-2 15-1; R. D. Vimawala and R. Nilkanthan (M.G.) beat E. A. Brown and A. W. McInwain (B.G.) 15-5 15-6; C. B. Kallapa and K. R. Swamy (M.G.) beat P.G.A. Rose and W. C. Edwards (B.G.) 11-15 15-1 15-3.

American Middleweight Championship

NEW YORK, March 28 (Reuter): Paddy Young, of New York, beat Ernie Durando, of New Jersey, on a unanimous points decision in a twelve round elimination bout for the American Middleweight Championship here last night.

According to the elimination series set up by American boxing authorities, Young is now due to meet Carl Bobo Olson, of Honolulu, for the American title with the winner to fight either Randolh Turpin of Britain, of Charles Humez of France, for the vacant world championship.

Naval Accounts Sports Meet

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Annual athletic meet of the Naval Accounts (Defence) Recreation Club was held at the Naval Accounts Offices Compound before a huge holiday gathering of members, their children and their guests on Saturday.

Keen contests and praiseworthy performances featured the meet and the few events of the day in the card were gone through with precision. Though the performances were not outstanding, the events were well-contested and run to time. The arrangements were good and the credit goes to the active secretary Mr. G. R. Chandran.

G. R. Chandran who took part in Badminton scored a creditable double. He won the men's singles and in partnership with Controller A. P. B. Nayar won the men's doubles also.

A. P. B. Nayar also won two titles. He won the badminton doubles and tennis doubles in partnership with Natarajan.

The feature of the meet was the winning of Aras sisters in the Musical chair event. Among the ten competitors, Usha and Jayanthi won the event to the great ovation of all those present. The officers Musical Chairs was also full of interest 11 offers competing and when the Controller A. P. Nayar came first, there were rounds of applause. Shakrapani came second.

Among the variety entertainment programme, Chitralekha Goldie's dance recital was much appreciated.

Mr. A. P. B. Nayar presided and Mrs. Nayar gave away the trophies.

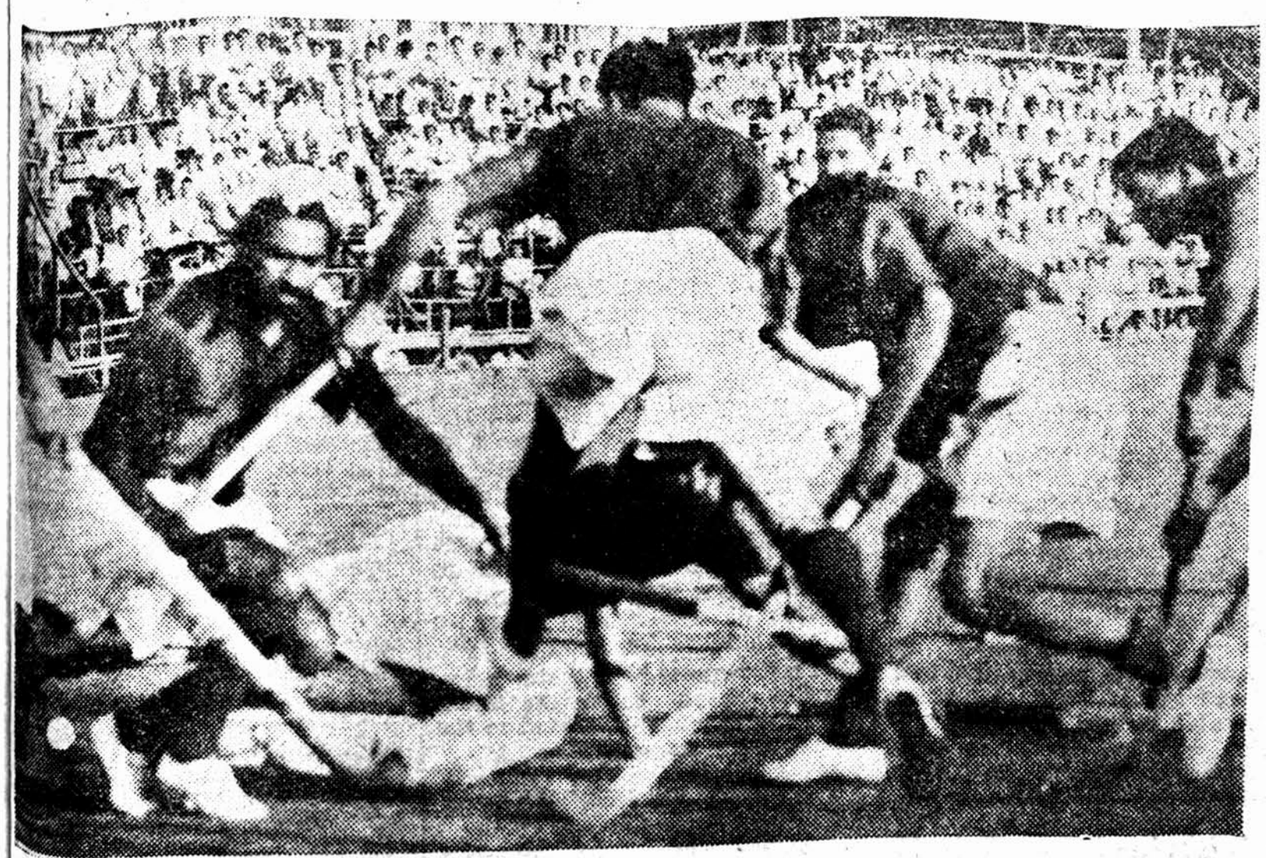
AGA KHAN HOCKEY MATCH DRAWN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Despite extra time being played, the opening match of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament resulted in a goalless draw this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana ground. The Goan Sports Club and the Bombay Port Trust failed to come to a decision in a game that was a sequence of missed chances.

The Port Trust dominated the play in the first half, but the Goans had slightly the better of the exchanges after the interval

'NVITATION HOCKEY



In the second replay semi-final Pakistan Independents (Karachi) beat PEPSU (Patiala) by 2 goals to one on Saturday evening. Photo shows Pakistan left inner (2nd from right) scoring their first goal.

Pak-Independents To Meet Madras In Final

PENALTY CORNER GOALS IN INVITATION HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A GOAL, off a short corner that had some element of luck about it, enabled Pak—Independents to move into the final of the Invitation Hockey Tournament at the expense of PEPSU Police by the odd goal in three at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground. The winners now meet Madras in the final on Monday.

Pak—Independents deserve full marks for their success; for despite an early goal against them, they rallied well enough to neutralize the score just before the breather, and forge ahead in the succeeding session.

Pakistan forced the pace from the commencement and threatened to score in the fifth minute, but Ghaffoor's knee high shot off a short corner was brilliantly stopped by custodian Khusdev.

Transferring play to Pak territory, Balwant Singh, the PEPSU centre forward, picked up the ball from a throw in by wing half Gurbachan Singh that beat Kiddie, Pak's left half, eluded deep defender, Asghar and advanced into the circle; as Khurram tried to tackle him he parted the ball to left inner Gurbax Singh, who made no mistake with a stiff shot that gave Bashir no chance. (1-0).

Pakistan bent all their energies now towards neutralizing the score, but over anxiety did not enable them to move smoothly for sometime and passes were inaccurately banged about. But soon things shaped well and the Pak forwards moved co-ordinately so as to outwit the opposing defence, but Carmen spoilt some glorious scoring chances.

In the closing stages of this half, Khusdev was twice called upon to do his bit in keeping a clean slate both off corners and then almost on the call of half time, Pakistan equalized off a goalmouth scrimmage following a penalty corner (1-1).

Five minutes after the interval, the Pakistan team gained the lead through Asghar following a short corner; the ball flew of a defender's stick high into the net, leaving the goalie no chance to save because he had prepared himself for a grand save. (2-1). In all probability Khusdev would have dealt effectively with that shot, as he was wont to, had the course of the ball not been diverted by a defender's stick.

PEPSU strove hard to save the game, but they were up against a team that realized that attack is the best form of defence; and PEPSU were fortunate in not conceding more goals.

The teams were:—

PAK—INDEPENDENTS: Bashir; Khurram, Asghar, Taki, Ghaffoor, Kiddie; Hashmat, Badruddin, Carmen, Samad, Quayyum.

PEPSU POLICE: Khusdev; Harbans, Amarjit; Gurbachan, Balwant, Baktawar; Dalip, Balwant (Jr.), Sadhu Singh, Gurbax, Gurudev.

JUBBULPORE BOXERS SHOW THEIR FORM

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, March 28.

With the dual purpose of selecting contestants to be matched with the Japanese boxers on April 10 next and to encourage the youths of Jubbulpore in the fistic art, Mr. A. S. D'Mello organised a most interesting and successful boxing tournament at the St. Aloysius College during the week. The Jubbulpore public responded well and the fare served up was good. Ron Norris, who represented India at Helsinki, was seen in action on the occasion and his selection for April 10 is certain.

The results:—

M. Davy beat L. Collaco on points;

P. Vellis beat D. Hassett on points;

T. Ashworth beat J. D'Costa on points,

R. Rocque beat M. Lyons on points;

G. Duncan beat P. Lobo on points;

L. D'Souza beat John Peter on points;

G. Lobo beat D. Mishra on points.

Special Contests

Sigmn Tirath (S.T.C.), 133 lbs beat A Noronha, 137 lbs on points

A D'Souza (S.A.C.), 111 lbs beat M Pillai (Jabalpur Blues) 107 lbs on points;

Rect. G S Swamikan (S.T.C.), 116 lbs beat F Noronha, 116 lbs on points;

Anthony Noronha (Jabalpur Blues), beat Gulab Singh (Jabalpur Blues) on points;

Boy J Francis (Boys' Regt.) beat Bala Sundram (T.D.E. (W)) on points;

D Welcome (S.T.C.) beat R Davy (Navy on points in a very close contest;

Boy Baldev Raj (Boys' Regt.) beat D Fernandez (S.T.C.) on points;

Ron Norris (India) vs. L/Nk. Hari Singh (S.T.C.);

At the conclusion of the programme Brid. E A Rodrigues Jubbulpore (Indep.) Sub Area Commander, presented the trophies.

ST. STANISLAUS TO MEET ST. MARYS

Junior Aga Khan Semi-Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Holders, St. Stanislaus High School trounced St. Sebastian's High School by five goals to nil in the second semi-final of the Junior Aga Khan at the Llyods Reclamation this evening.

St. Stanislaus superior in all departments of the game took the lead through centre-forward Sandford D'mello; pivot Peter Gonsalves put them further ahead and a little later Sandford scored again to enable St. Stanislaus cross over with a three-nil lead.

On resumption of play, Sandford again scored, off a corner, but left extreme Victor Faria spoilt Sandford's chances of a hat trick when he scored the fifth to round off the tally.

CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, March 28 (PTI): The following are the results of Calcutta Senior Division Hockey League matches played today.

Mohun Bagan 1, Punjab Sports 1. Aryans 2, W.B.G. Press 1, Dalhousie 2, Kalighat 0.

QUALITY CONTROL FOR TEXTILE EXPORTS

Matter Under Negotiation Says Krishnamachari

NEW DELHI, March 28 (PTI).

MR. T. T. Krishnamachari, Commerce and Industry Minister today indicated that the Government of India had asked the textile industry to institute some kind of quality control in regard to Indian textile exports.

The Minister who was replying to Mr. S. C. Samanta at question time in the House of the People referred to the study tour of foreign markets for Indian textiles undertaken by Mr. Srikumran Nair, Director of exports, particularly in Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia and Ceyon. He said that Mr. Nair had made seven important recommendations.

The Government had been urging on the industry, said Mr. Krishnamachari, to institute some kind of quality control in regard to export. The question now was whether it should be voluntarily adopted or whether it should be compulsorily done The matter was under negotiation.

FRENCH POLICE TRESPASS

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. A. K. Chanda told the House of the People that the Government of India were now considering the desirability of making trespass into Indian territory of the French Indian police a cognizable offence and arresting the offenders.

Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Minister for States and Home Affairs, withdrew from the House of the People today the Bill he had introduced early this month to repeal the Hyderabad Paper Currency Act and to make some incidental changes.

Dr. Katju told the House that the reason for the withdrawal of the Bill was that the Government had decided to give a little longer time than was proposed for continuing the legal tender character of the Hyderabad currency.

The House of the People today agreed to the demands for grants amounting to Rs. 58.9 crores under the head communications.

The one day debate that preceded the approval of the House was marked by speeches complimenting the working of the post and telegraph department. Some members raised the basic issue whether the department should be run as a public utility concern or as a commercial department. A Congress member suggested the separation of the department from the general finance like the railways.

A Madras member complained that 700 post offices were to be opened at Bihar, while the rest of the country would have only a similar number of new post offices in the current year.

The Communications Minister reply was greeted with cheers from all sections of the House. He held out an assurance that under a new scheme the population basis for opening new post offices in frontier, hilly and tribal areas would be related to distance, and no person need walk for more than two miles to reach a post office. The Minister gave an assurance to the employees of the telephone exchange at Calcutta that there would be no retrenchment consequent upon automatisation scheme. Mr. Jagjivan Ram also announced a scheme was under consideration for opening new telephone and telegraph offices in rural areas similar to extra departmental post offices.

Prof. Hiren Mukerji, acting leader of the Communist group in the House said that the amenities provided to the employees were inadequate and their conditions of work were unsatisfactory. He suggested that a Parliamentary Commission should be appointed to go into the whole working of the posts and telegraphs department.

He also objected to censoring of letters, which he said went on with "impunity". He also alleged anti-Communist bias in the postal administration, and he produced two envelopes addressed to firms in Delhi bearing "anti-Communist slogans on them."

Prof. Mukerji added that the Communications Ministry was abusing the so called "safeguarding of national security rules" to victimise employees, and this practice should stop.

Ghulam Qader (National Conference—Jammu and Kashmir) said that he was sorry that no new provision had been made for extending communication facilities in Kashmir.

New Postal Facilities Scheme

NEW DELHI, March 28 (PTI): A scheme for the provision of increased postal and tele-communication facilities in rural areas was announced here tonight by the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs.

The scheme, which will be introduced from April 1, is based on a combination of the criteria of population in groups of villages and distance from the existing post offices so as to prevent concentration of post offices in certain regions.

Implementation of the scheme, to be taken up as part of the post and telegraph departments five year development plan, would be completed within a period of three years. The number of post offices opened each year being limited by budget provision.

Cambridge Beats Oxford

LONDON, March 28 (Reuter): Cambridge won the inter-varsity boat race beating Oxford by about eight lengths.

High Principle Wins Liverpool Spring Cup

LIVERPOOL March 28 (Reuter): Samuel Single's High Principle won the Liverpool Spring Cup, run over about one mile two furlongs here today beating Miss M. Cox's Wyandank by half a length. Mr. G. Cookman's Boradage was third. another half length away

Admitted To Hospital

PANVEL, March 28 (H.S.): Shri Khandu Vithu Kumbhar, a worker in the service of the Panvel Electric Company, Panvel, was thrown off an electric pole which he had climbed for supervising the 'line', as a result of an electric shock, it is learnt.

Shri Kumbhar, who has received serious injuries on many parts of his body as a result of the violent fall, has been admitted to the Thana Civil Hospital.

LUCKNOW: Six new German-built meter guage railway coaches were on Saturday linked to the Lucknow Katihar mail on the north eastern railway.

French-bred "Early Mist" Wins Grand National

AINTREE (Liverpool), March 28 (Reuter).

EARLY MIST, a French-bred eight-year-old chestnut gelding, won today Coronation Grand National Steeplechase run over 4 1/2 miles for Ireland here this afternoon.

Early Mist, a 20-1 chance, was ridden by Brian Marshall, one of the most experienced of British jockeys, and won the famous Chase easily by twenty lengths from the topweight Miss Dorothy Paget's Mont Tremblant, which started at 18-1. Third of the 31 starters was Lord Sefton's Irish Lizard which was a 33-1 outsider.

Winner trainer Vincent O'Brien also had little Lucky Dome in the race, which was the better fancied of the pair.

The winner who is by Brumeux out of Sudden Dawn is owned by Mr. J. H. Griffin. He fell at the very first fence in the race last year.

Early Mist took the lead just before Be Cher on the second circuit. eight fences from home, when the leader Ordnance who had been in front from the very start came down. It then became a race between Early Mist, Mont Tremblant who despite his tremendous weight had always been prominent, and the favourite Little Yid. It was clear at this stage that bar a fall (Ireland) had once again won the race for Mont Tremblant was under pressure and Little Yid was very tired. The favourite refused three fences out and it was left to the locally owned Irish Lizard who won a race at Aintree earlier in the week to chase the leaders. Bryan Marshall took Early Mist easily over the remaining jumps to score easily with Irish Lizard just failing to catch the gallant topweight. The only others to finish were the Grey Irishman Overshadow and Senlac Hill.

CITIZENS MOURN DEATH OF RAMDEO PODAR

Tributes At Sheriff's Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A LARGELY-ATTENDED public meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened by the Sheriff at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall today mourned the death of Raja Ramdeo Anandilal Podar, a former Sheriff and industrialist.

Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa who presided said that so long as people like Mr. Podar were with the country there was hope that "wealth and intelligence will be used not in the service of the self but in the service of the people."

He said that Mr. Podar did not believe in merely accumulating wealth and power but spent a large part of it in the service of the people. He had a humility that was rarely found amongst the rich. He felt that he was the servant of the people and it was in this spirit that he gave away large donations to a number of deserving causes.

Mr. Pakwasa called upon the gathering to emulate "this true service to God—the service of the people, the poor people" of which the late Mr. Podar had left such a shining example.

The meeting adopted a resolution expressing its proud sense of sorrow and loss which the country in general and Bombay in particular had sustained by his death. "As a prominent industrialist and businessman of Bombay, the late Raja Ramdeo Podar made a valuable contribution to the economic uplift of the country; as a philanthropist, he was instrumental in endowing various institutions in Bombay and Rajasthan providing education, medical relief, and social welfare of a truly national and cosmopolitan character; and as the Sheriff of Bombay, which post he relinquished only four days before his death, he carried out his duties and responsibilities so well that he was greatly liked by one and all. A public spirited citizen, he rendered valuable services to the city and the country. In him the country had lost one of its noblest sons."

Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee who moved the resolution said that Mr. Podar's popularity was due not only to his kind and affectionate nature but to his "good deeds too." Mr. Podar, he said, had played a great role in the economic development of the country and especially of the silk and rayon industry.

Mr. G. D. Somani supporting the resolution said that Mr. Podar's life exemplified "plain living and high thinking". All his life Mr. Podar, he said was devoted to the ideal of public service.

FRIEND & GUIDE

Mr. Ambalal Kilachand speaking on the resolution, said that Mr. Podar was looked upon as a friend and guide in commercial circles and was accessible to all irrespective of status.

Janab Mohmed Husein Hasham Premji said that a distinguishing quality of Mr. Podar's was his "deep humanity". He mixed charity with genuine sympathy.

The resolution was passed all standing.

By another resolution moved by Mr. Behram N. Karanjia the meeting conveyed its deep sympathy to Shrimati Podar and other members of the family in their bereavement.

MOVE FOR MEMORIAL

Mr. Karanjia speaking on the resolution suggested the creation of a memorial which would foster commercial activities in the country to perpetuate the memory of the deceased.

Earlier Mr. Ganpatishankar Desai, the Mayor, proposing Mr. Pakwasa to the Chair stressed the qualities of the heart of the late Mr. Podar. He said that Mr. Podar was a great industrialist who liberally helped deserving causes with an innate sympathy. He also paid tributes to Mr. Pakwasa for his "silent social work."

Mr. R. P. Masani, who seconded the proposal said that Mr. Podar was a man of "few words but great deeds." He said a great many institutions in the country were the beneficiaries of the donations from the House of Podar. Mr. Podar, he said, was devoted to social welfare work and helped many public institutions with generous donations.

Dr. K. A. Hameed, the Sheriff, who read the notice convening the meeting also associated himself with the tributes paid to the late Mr. Podar.

By other resolutions the meeting thanked the Sheriff and Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa.

Student Leader Expelled

ALLAHABAD, March 28 (PTI) The Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University has expelled Mr. Birbhadra Pratap Singh, President of the Allahabad University Union from the University with effect from July.

This disciplinary action against Mr. Singh has been taken on the recommendation of an enquiry committee which investigated into incidents connected with the students' strike in Allahabad in January last.

Mr. Singh, who is a student of the M.A. class has also been fined Rs. fifty.

Sillimanite: Most Of It Is Here

NEW DELHI, March 26 (PTI): The Deputy Education Minister said in the Council today that according to the Director, Geological Survey of India, the world's largest concentration of sillimanite was in the Khasi Hill, Assam, and that it contained reserves of the order of 251,000 tons.

Sillimanite is used in the manufacture of furnace lining in the iron and steel industry, in the glass and ceramic industry, in the manufacture of laboratory equipment and high temperature cement. There was a demand for this mineral in the world market.

THE HAGUE: Queen Juliana of the Netherlands today appealed to President Eisenhower to lead a "new approach" on an international scale to the worldwide refugee problem.

FILM OFFERS INSPIRATION!

CALCUTTA, March 28 (UPI): The famous Italian motion picture "Bicycle Thief" shown at the time of the International Film Festival, equipped the local criminals with a new 'modus operandi' of cycle and motor car lifting and evading possible detection.

The criminals lifted the vehicles on the lines of the hero of the picture and at least two such gangs functioned successfully in Calcutta immediately after the picture was screened in city show houses.

The Inspector-General of Police for West Bengal, Mr. H. N. Sircar, disclosing this to pressmen yesterday said, "crime picture offer help to criminals in getting the best technique of their activities. In this picture, the cycle lifters drew its moral to their own advantage."

Graham Submits Report

UNITED NATIONS, March 28 (Reuter): Dr. Frank Graham's report on the last Kashmir negotiations in Geneva was handed in to the United Nations Secretary-General and the Security Council President today and copies are understood to have been given to the Indian and Pakistan representatives for the information of their governments, cables D. P. Wagle PTI special correspondent.

It is understood the forty-page report is a plain factual account of the talks with Mr. Mohammed Zafrullah Khan and Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai at Geneva and makes no new recommendation about the future course of action beyond indicating Dr. Graham's personal feeling that great patience is needed for removing the remaining difficulty in the path to a plebiscite.

U.S. Businessman Arrested

CALCUTTA, March 28 (PTI): Mr. F. P. Gonzales, an American businessman was arrested by the police last night on a charge of cheating a Calcutta firm to the extent of Rs. 3,70,000. The accused was about to leave for Dum Dum airport for emplaning for U.S.A. when he was taken into custody from his hotel.

He was produced before the Chief Prescidency Magistrate, who released him on a bail of Rs. 30,000 pending further police investigation till April 10.

Shantilal Shah's Tribute Aarey Colony's Work

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HEALTH Minister Mr. Shantilal Shah lauded today in the State Legislative Council the good work of the Aarey Milk Colony.

He was replying to the critics of the Colony during a debate on the Bill to authorise payment and appropriations of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the year ending March 31, 1954.

Mr. Shah contended that the Colony had served many of the purposes for which it had been established. The milk supplied by it was cheaper than that supplied by private entrepreneurs. Nor was it adulterated as it was made out by several critics. Even a man like Mr. Aneurin Bevan had complimented the Government on having such a Colony, added the minister.

Referring to the Bill the Minister said that it was in consonance with Article 204(1) of the Constitution of India which required that "after the grants had been made by the Assembly, a Bill should be introduced to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of all money required to meet the grants so made by the Assembly and the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the statement previously laid before the legislature. The present Bill served that purpose.

Speaking on the Bill Mr. M. V. Donde complained that the position of the Consolidated Fund had become almost precarious in as much as it had been too much depleted during the last three years. He felt that this required serious consideration by the Government.

Mr. R. N. Mandlik, the Hindu Mahasabha member, opposing the Bill criticised the management of the Aarey Colony, which, he said had failed to supply cheap milk to the people.

After consideration the Bill was sent back to the Assembly without any recommendations.

BRISK WORK IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Eight Bills Passed In Record Time

BOMBAY, Saturday.

EIGHT official Bills were passed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today within 45 minutes. Four of these were passed without any discussion.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha and Mr. S. G. Warty criticised the failure of the government to furnish detailed accounts of the budget estimates when the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from the Consolidated Fund to the "service of the year ending March 31, 1954" was taken up for consideration.

They regretted that the information placed before the House was inadequate with regard to the Government expenditure.

MINISTER EXPLAINS

Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Labour and Health who sponsored the Bill in the absence of the Finance Minister replying to the debate said that the delay in regard to presenting details of public expenditure was because of the fact that the Accountant-General could not finalise the ascounts in time. Now that the Accountant-General had finished his job a comprehensive report on the State's expenditure would be presented to the members.

The "Appropriation" Bill piloted by Mr. Shah under the provision made in Article 204 (1) of the Indian Constitution specified the gross amounts required to meet the grants made by the Assembly and the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for the vear 1953-54 totalling Rs. 2,75,37,42,521.

The grants specified in the Bill included revenue expenditure Rs. 78,45,23,421, capital expenditure excluding schemes of State trading Rs. 17,95,51,000, expenditure on schemes of State trading Rs. 1,66,20,47,100 and Debt Section Rs. 12,76,21,000.

The Bill was passed.

The Assembly also approved a Bill to amend the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act of 1947. Introducing the Bill, Mr. B. D. Deshmukh, Deputy Minister for Co-operation observed that it was intended to raise the maximum rate of interest on the loans issued by the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank and the Primary Land Mortgage Banks from 6 per cent to 7 13/16 per cent.

The Deputy Minister said that under the old Act the minimum rate of interest charged by the banks had been fixed at 6 per cent. Government considered it necessary to amend that rate because the borrowing rate of the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank was now about 4.4 per cent and the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank lent to the Primary Land Mortgage Banks at the surcharge of 1½ per cent to cover their expenses.

This meant, the Deputy Minister stated, that the borrowing rate of the Primary Land Mortgage Banks was about 6 per cent and if they were compelled to lend at 6 per cent it would be below cost, as their working expenses on an average were 1½ per cent.

'EXORBITANT RATE'

Mr. Naushir Bharucha complained against the "exorbitant" rate of interest collected from the agriculturists by the Land Mortgage Banks. Mr. N. T. Sarnaik also opposed the Bill which was, however, passed by the House.

CORONER'S ACT

A Bill to amend the Coroner's Act of 1871 in its application to the State of Bombay—passed by the Assembly empowered the Coroner to hold inquests over the deaths of persons confined in prisons, leper homes, mental hospitals, Bostal schools and beggar homes and to make known the cause of such deaths to the public.

Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Health and Labour who moved the Bill in the absence of the Chief Minister said that the amending Bill was intended to protect government officials who were in charge of those institutions.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND

The other Bills passed by the Assembly without debate included a Bill to authorise the use of contributions or donations made by local authorities to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, a Bill to amend the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act of 1935, a Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901 and the Bombay Village Panchayats Act of 1933 and a Bill to amend the Bombay Merged States (Laws) Act of 1950.

The House was adjourned till 2-00 p.m. on Monday.

Special Sales Tax

POSITION EXPLAINED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As there appears to be some misunderstanding in certain quarters regarding the levy of special sales tax, it is explained that the special tax is payable only on the earliest sale by such licensed dealers as are selling the particular special goods for the first time on or after November 1, 1952 and that if any dealer has himself purchased the special goods from another licensed dealer on or after that date in the State of Bombay, the subsequent sale of such goods by the buying dealer is not subject to the special tax and he is not allowed to collect any special tax on his sale, though he may collect the general tax of three pies in the rupee if payable by him.

AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC TRUSTS ACT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, is proposed to be amended. The amending Bill has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of March 26.

This Act was applied to the public trusts in Bombay only last year. The Act being a measure of a new type, suggestions were received from members of the public as well as persons connected with its administration regarding the difficulties experienced by them in its actual working. These suggestions were carefully considered by the Government and the present Bill has been prepared to remove those difficulties.

CHECKING HEART DISEASE

New York Doctor's Solution

ST. LOUIS, March 28 (Reuter): A New York doctor believes that one of the worst forms of heart disease might be prevented in men by giving them female sex hormone.

Dr. Arthur M. Master presented a paper on coronary occulsion—blockade of arteries feeding the heart—to the American academy of general practice here yesterday and afterwards told reporters: "Coronary occulsion is known to be more common in men than women."

GROMYKO RETURNS

NEW YORK, March 28 (Reuter): M. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to Britain left here by air yesterday for London after deputising at the United Nations for Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister and permanent Soviet representative to the organisation.

He told reporters: "I ask you to believe that I have nothing to say."

"I have nothing to say,' he replied when asked if he had any comment on recent air incidents.

Asked who was going with him, he pointed at two aides, saying: "These two gentlemen". Turning to them he said, "spell your names for these gentlemen."

NEHRU AT IMPHAL FOR BORDER TALKS

(Continued from Page 12)

from each other and profit by each others experience." he said.

NO TRIBAL TROUBLE

Mr. Nehru said that his present visit was in response to an invitation extended to him some three months ago by the Burmese Prime Minister, U Nu, during the latter's visit to India in connection with the recent installation of sanchi relics at Bhopal. The visit was then fixed as both were waiting for the airstrip to be constructed on the other side of the border. When Mr. U Nu had informed him of his programme to visit the Naga areas, the idea appealed to him and he was glad to avail of the opportunity. He also had invited Nu to join him on the Indian side at Imphal. The visit had nothing to do with any special problem or situation arising there. "Certainly, there was an increased desire on the part of the two Governments to confer for dealing with the problem of the tribal people and their welfare," he said.

In reply to another question, Mr. Nehru said that there was no trouble among the tribal people nor any agitation. There was, however, a certain measure of non-co-operation in the naga districts. On the otherside he had not heard of any particular trouble.

The Tangkhaul Nagas of Manipur, bordering Burma submitted a memorandum to Mr. Nehru urging him to visit Ukhrul area which forms an intermediary between Naga hills of Assam and Burma.

Prime Minister Nehru declared here today that there must be friendship and harmony between different nations which would only lead to universal peace.

Mr. Nehru, who was addressing students of the tamphasna girls high school here this evening, said: "all talk of war should be shunned. We must all live as good neighbours."

Mr. Nehru said he had come to Manipur because he loved it. The country was beautiful. And it was the gem of Bharat. The people are good, but like women more, as they are graceful and hard-working.

12 KIKUYU HOME GUARDS KILLED

NAIROBI, March 28 (Reuter): At least twelve Kikuyu Home Guards were found murdered in the Chinga location of the South Nyeri reserve last night.

It was stated that armed men belonging to "Mau Mau" were responsible for the murders.

Early reports had said a gang of about 100 armed with pistols and rifles swept down from the Aberdare forest to launch the attack.

The attack came as troops and police were still probing the murders of at least 200 Kikuyu in the uplands area of the Kiambu Reserve 24 hours earlier. Assistant Superintendent Ian Henderson of the Special Kenya Police was ambushed and shot at in the forest area last night as he was driving back from the scene. A bullet, believed to be of heavy calibre, shuttered the windscreen and penetrated the door. Henderson sprayed the forest on either side of the road with stengun fire.

CASUALTY FIGURES

Latest casualty figure for the Lari location are 71 men, women and children known killed and five missing, believed killed. The latter are mainly women and young children.

Six Mau Mau men were killed. Among 1,000 Kikuyu detained for screening between 200 and 300 have already been identified as participating in the riots.

Not Subsisting On Wild Roots

BUT SCARCITY IN WARANGAL VILLAGES

HYDERABAD, March 28 (PTI): Dr. M. Chenna Reddi, States Supply and Agricultural Minister, today denied in the State Assembly that villagers of Palvancha, Mulug and Yellandu taluks of Warangal district were subsisting on wild roots."

The Minister, who was answering an interpellation said that scarcity conditions were not prevailing in Mulug. But, he added, following the failure of monsoon the food situation in Palvancha and Yellandu was not satisfactory.

CLOTH PRICES GO UP

An increas in the price of superfine cloth and mercerised dhoties ranging between 20 and 25 per cent and between two and ten per cent in respect of other varieties had been observed since the removal of control on them, Dr. M. Chenna Reddi, Minister for Supply told the State Assembly during question time today.

EXPORT CUSTOMS GO

Export Customs would be completely abolished in Hyderabad by April 1, next year.

This was indicated by the Excise and Customs Minister, Mr. K. V. Ranga Reddi, in the State Assembly during question time today. Import customs had already been abolished, the Minister said adding that land customs of all kinds had to be completely abolished by April 1 next year under the Federal Financial Integration.

LIFE FOR OSMANIA RUPEE

The States Chief Minister, Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, told pressmen here today that according to a bill passed by the Council of States today "the Osmania one-rupee notes and smaller coins would continue to be legal tender in the State for another two years.

Mr. Rao said that the total amount of Osmania currency in circulation now was Rs. forty crores this might be withdrawn, if circumstances were favourable within six months.

ALL OUT AGAINST MODERN FILMS

Delhi Meeting On Bad Effect On Youth

NEW DELHI, March 28 (PTI): Cabinet Ministers, the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People, members of Parliament, educationists and religious and social leaders went all out against modern films at a public meeting of women organised by the Darsh Mahila Sabha here today.

According to the speakers modern films were "obscene" and "corrupted the impressionable youth of the country."

Shrimati Rajvanshi Devi, wife of President Rajendra Prasad, could not preside over the meeting due to indisposition.

A number of resolutions passed at the meeting called for mobilisation of women's organisations to agitate against showing of undesirable films, banning of the morning and midday shows as these attracted mainly students and stopping issue of licenses for more cinema houses until the quality of films improved.

A deputation of women will also wait upon the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister for Information and Broadcasting to press upon them the urgency of giving effect to the resolutions.

Naval Flotilla For Bombay

ABOARD INS DELHI, March 28 (PTI): A fleet air arm "Sealand" aircraft dipped low over naval flotilla today as it left Cochin Harbour for Bombay after the flotilla's main exercises along the West coast were complete.

The flotilla entered into Cochin yesterday with 103 officers and directing staff and Staff College, party aboard its six ships.

The exercises have included four-day manoeuvres along the Bombay Cochin stretch of coast line and a five-day Staff College cruise which concluded when the Staff College party was disembarked yesterday at Cochin.

The flotilla comprising the Delhi, the Destroyer Ranjit and the Frigates Jumna, Kistna, Cauvery and TIR is scheduled to arrive in Bombay on March 30. The destroyer Rana was detached from the flotilla on March 26 and returned to Bombay.

PLANE FLIGHT MYSTERY

Arthur Cannon Explains

SINGAPORE, March 26 (Reuter): Mr. Arthur Cannon today fled from Burma at the controls of his two-engined Anson plane and landed safely at Butterworth royal air force station opposite Penang, though he had never piloted anything bigger than a baby plane and had not handled an aircraft for fourteen years.

With him on the 700 mile flight from Rangoon was his 32-year old wife. They told Reuter that they had decided on the risky flight across jungle territory, because he wanted to save some of his property, which he stood to lose under a Burma Government order.

He said his assets in Burma were valued at 15,000 sterling—excluding the Anson. So he decided to save something by flying out with the plane worth some 3,000 sterling.

Election Petition Dismissed

POONA, March 28 (PTI): The Special Election Tribunal consisting of Mr. P. C. Bhat, District and Sessions Judge, Poona (Chairman). Mr. Y. K. Ghaskadabi, District and Sessions Judge, North Satara, and Mr. S. V. Jathar, an advocate of the Bombay High Court, today dismissed a petition jointly filed by Mr. M. B. Shelke (Independent), Mr. N. B. Jagtap-Dhakalkar (Peasants and Workers' Party) and Mr. B. P. Gite (Independent), challenging the election of Mr. G. B. Mullik (Congress) to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Baramati constituency.

EVACUATION OF SUEZ ZONE

Neguib's Talks With Selwyn Lloyd

CAIRO, March 28 (Reuter): The British Minister of State Mr. Selwyn Lloyd called on General Mohamed Neguib this morning. They are expected to discuss British evacuation of the Canal zone.

The British Minister in Cairo Mr. Creswell accompanied Mr. Lloyd and Egyptian Foreign Minister Fawzi was also present.

The meeting between Mr. Lloyd and General Neguib lasted for two hours and a joint statement is expected to be made later today.

General Neguib stated after the meeting, "I hope everything will be settled."

A statement issued by the Egyptian side after the meeting said, "There is strong hope that the way is now paved for an improvement in the situation."

EGYPT'S NOMINEES ON SUDAN COMMISSION

CAIRO, March 28 (Reuter): Egypt tonight announced the appointment of a five-member Commission to advice the Sudanese Governor-General, thus ending a deadlock with Britain, which is holding up elections for a self-governing Sudanese Parliament.

Tonight's Egyptian decree appointed with the consent of the British Government, Mr. Dardiri Mohammed Osman and Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed as the two Sudanese members of the Commission. Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed is vice-principal of Khartoum University College and a member of the present Sudan Executive Council. He belongs to the Umma Party. Mr. Dardiri Mohammed Osman is a former High Court Judge.

NEW RATES FOR POSTAL ARTICLES

NEW DELHI, March 28 (PTI): With effect from April 1, 1953, thee registration fee chargeable in addition to ordinary postage on any postal article, Inland or foreign, will be revised from 4-1/2 annas to six annas for each such article to be registered. The directorate-General of Posts and Telegraphs announced in a press note today.

With effect from the same date, the insurance fee leviable on (1) Inland insured articles, (2) foreign letters and parcels to Aden and Ceylon, (3) foreign letters to Portuguese India and (4) foreign parcels required to be insured for Inland transit under clause 250 of the P and T guide will be revised to six annas for the first Rs. 100/- or for the first £7, and three annas for each subsequent Rs. 100/- or £7 or part thereof of the value insured. The sender of each Inland insured article will be entitled from that date to receive an acknowledge ment of delivery signed by the addressee or his authorised agent, free of any charge.

No Extension To Licentiates

MEDICAL COUNCIL'S DECISION

NEW DELHI, March 28 (PTI)—The Medical Council of India today decided to form two committees to advise it on study courses, standards of examinations, teaching and training requirements of post-graduate and under-graduate medical education in the country.

The Council also decided, at its 39th session held here, not to grant any extension of the concession to medical licentiates to obtain M.B.B.S. degree upto December, 1956.

It also decided to recognise the M.B. B.S. degree of the Utakal University from 1948 and to include it in the first schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933.

Earlier in his address to the Council, Dr. C. S. Patel asked for greater association of the Council with the selection of medical scholars for higher training abroad. He also suggested that scholars should be sent abroad only to obtain practical experience in up-to-date techniques in their specialities.

Welcoming the reported move of the Government to raise the retirement age of civil servants to 58 years, Dr. Patel suggested that it should be raised to sixty years, particularly in the case of the medical profession.

Among those who attended the meeting were Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Finance Minister of Bombay, who has been nominated by the Government of India and Lt.-Gen. D. R. Thapar, Director-General of armed forces medical services.

MARCH AGAINST COLLECTIVE FINE

SANGLI, March 28 (PTI): A procession jointly organised by the Communist Praja Socialist and Kisan Kamgar Parties today marched to the Collectors office demanding the withdrawal of the collective fine imposed on the public in 1948 following the disturbances after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

At an all party meeting held here last night several speakers demanded that the collective fine should be withdrawn.

LONDON, March 28 (Reuter): Royal Air Force planes are to be sent to Kenya to fight terrorist activities of Mau Mau men, the Air Ministry said here tonight.

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED

Tool-Down Strike In Two Factories

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 28 (PTI): The city police this evening arrested Mr. S. B. Giri, Vice-President of the Hyderabad State Mazdoor Sangh, while addressing a largely attended meeting of textile workers here.

A Mazdoor Sangh spokesman informed press today that about 600 members of the Secunderabad Cantonment Workers' Union went on a "tool-down strike" for two hours as a protest against "police cane-charge on workers' procession yesterday and arrest of labour leaders.

Similar tool-down strike was staged for an hour by workers of the Charminar Factory as a protest against police causing injury by lathi-charge on the Assistant Secretary of their Union, Mr. Saccidanand, the spokesman said.

COUNCIL OF STATES ADJOURNS

NEW DELHI, March 28 (PTI): The Council of States adjourned till April 9 after disposing of four bills in about two hours today.

Three of them were appropriation bills, one in respect of Supplementary Demands for Grants for PEPSU for the current year, another in respect of vote on account for the State for the next year and the third relating to a sum of over Rs. 16 crores towards defraying charges in respect of Union Excise Duties. The fourth bill repeals the Hyderabad Paper Currency Act No. 2 of 1327 Fasli and extends the period during which Hyderabad coins and notes of the denominational value of one rupee may continue to be legal tender upto April 1, 1955.

New Import Policy

NO LICENSES FOR RING FRAMES

NEW DELHI, March 28 (PTI)—No licences will be granted for the import of ring frames, but carding engines of forty-five inches will be allowed to be imported freely by those who have been using them exclusively, according to the import policy for January-June 1953 for the two textile machinery items, announced today.

The import of carding engines of other dimensions will not ordinarily be permitted. Applications of actual users, who experience difficulty in using forty inches standard cars manufactured in India, for the import of thirty-seven inches or thirty-eight inches or other dimension carding engines will be considered on merit, provided full justification for the proposed import is furnished.

Dara Singh Beats Goldstein

NEW DELHI, March 28 (UPI): Three events were witnessed on the third day in the International American Free Style Wrestling Tournament for the championship of Bharat 1953 here today.

The main event was won by Dara Singh, Indian Champion of Malaya, who beat Jeji Goldstein, Palestine Champion, in a bout of six rounds.

The event between Stanley Andrews, Central Australian Champion and Saudagar Singh (Malaya), ended in a draw (six rounds).

The third event between Ali Riza Bay, Turkish Champion and Tiger Holden, Australian Terror, was won by the former (four rounds).

Stop Press

13 MORE ARRESTS

NEW DELHI, March 28 (PTI): Thirteen persons were arrested by the police in Delhi today in connection with the agitation launched by the Jan Sangh, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Ram Rajya Parishad in support of the Jammu Praja Parishad movement. The men who were taken into custody, after they had offered "Satyagraha" in the Sabzi Mandi area of the city.

CONFIDENCE IN LIE

UNITED NATIONS, March 28 (Reuter): The General Assembly today debated a nine-nation draft resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Lie's conduct of staff policy arising out of investigations into the loyalty of American members of the Secretariat

American Markets:

ACTIVE BUYING IN MAY COTTON CONTRACT

Less Buying Urge In Wall Street

NEW YORK. March 27.

Prices initially were mostly higher on trade buying in near May and July together with short covering with hedging and liquidation light.

Subsequently prices fluctuated narrowly with many inclined to await further developments particularly as regards exports. Dealers estimated that as of close yesterday, Formosa purchased 15,000 against a total enquiry of around 35,000 bales.

Prices early advanced on light trade buying of old crops, scattered weekend short covering and limited offerings. The upturn attracted some profittaking and hedging.

Renewal of trade demand in nearbys and shortcovering latterly lifted values again and the session closed steady with sales estimated at 135,000 bales.

N. Y. COTTON QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, March 27.

Spot	33.90+15
May	33.31+18
July	33.48+14
Oct.	33.55+06
Dec.	33.62+06

July opening 33.43. Highest 33.50+16 at 12-49 p.m. Lowest 33.39+05 at 3-8 p.m.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.

Spot	32.75
May	33.26
July	33.43
October	33.59
December	33.68

WALL STREET MARKET

The list showed well distributed, mostly fractional, gains with special emphasis on drugs and chemicals, aircrafts, amusements and oils as recovery tendencies ruled on the stock market. An undercurrent of unsettlement was apparent, however, with a feeling that Mr. Vishinsky may have brought a new peace proposal to the United Nations. Dealings were relatively limited.

Though the buying urge appeared restricted, values had little trouble in retaining the better part of earlier gains. Specialities continued to be trading features and either held well or extended gains. Pacific Western oil was a strong feature while American Cyanamid was firm with net earnings so far said to be sharply ahead of the same 1952 period.

The market closed steady with few changes in final dealings.

Foreign Pepper Markets

NEW YORK, March 27.

Black values advanced sharply on good sized dealer support stimulated by renewing buying activity on the part of a west coast long bullish dealer. Spot sold at 152, in early dealings and presently sellers firm at 153 for all dates exdock.

Long dealers were also bidding 152 for April, May, June shipment. Grinder remain cautious and are still on hand to mouth basis.

LONDON: White muntok 11/- seller, white Sarawak 11/1-/2 seller, Black Sarawak 9/9 nominal, Malabar spot 1200, April 1.180, May 1.180 sellers. White dull. Malabar hardened on steadier Indian advices but buying interest was negligible.

JAKARTA: Black lampong 2,500 buyer white muntok 2975 buyer.

SINGAPORE: 27/3. Black lampong 520 white muntok 590 quiet.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 28.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan	1954 ..	98	4
2¾% Loan	1955 ..	98	4
2½% Loan	1961 ..	90	8
2¾% Loan	1960 ..	93	8
2¾% Loan	1976 ..	82	12
3 % Loan	1953-55 ..	100	8
3 % Loan	1957 ..	98	8
3 % Loan	1958 ..	98	7
3 % Loan	1959-61 ..	96	8
3 % Loan	1963-65 ..	92	10
3 % Loan	1964 ..	92	10
3 % Loan	1966-68 ..	90	8
3 % Loan	1970-75 ..	86	9
3 % Loan	1986 or later ..	82	12
3½% Loan	1954-59 ..	100	4
4 % Loan	1960-70 ..	102	2
4½% Loan	1955-60 ..	103	8
4½% Loan	1958-63 ..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1955	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1956	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1958	97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1960	94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1955	98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1959	96	8
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1960	64	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1955	98	5
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1965	91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1977	85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal	1979	85	0
3½% W. Bengal	1962	97	12
4 % Madras	1964 ..	100	0
4 % U.P.	1964 ..	90	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal	1966	96	0
4 % Bombay	1964 ..	101	4 9
4 % W. Bengal	1964 ..	100	8
4 % Madras	1964 ..	100	8
4 % U.P.	1964 ..	100	8
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust	1974	98	8
5 % Bom. Municipal	1959	105	0
6 % Bom. Municipal	1954	103	8

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, March 27.

The market was depressed particularly foreign scrips by a decline in Wall Street. Heaviness marked free gold on usual weekend considerations. Coppers and gold shares led the movement although there were several late rallying attempts. Royal Dutch was also adversely affected. Some resistance was noted in French shares but business was very small. German and French rentes weakened.

BRUSSELS: Week-end selling depressed most sections of the bourse. Forward dealings were quiet but the general trend was lower. Colonials almost all lost ground and rubbers were on offer. Petrofrina was one of the few issues to show small gain. The setback in the overseas stocks markets yesterday also depressed sentiment. Colonials lost ground all round on the cash market but elsewhere the undertone was resistant.

AMSTERDAM: Support lacking today for Royal Dutch which dipped two points. Unilever lost one point. German young loan however spurted three points on a sudden burst of public demand. Shippings and estates maintained in quiet dealings. Guilder investments again hardened. Premium was nil and certificates totalled 666.

CHICAGO WHEAT

May 2.29-1/8 to 2.2.29-1/4.
July 2.31-5/8 to 2.31-3/4.
September 2.34-1/2 to 2.34-1/2.
December 2.38-3/4 to 2.38-7/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 28.

The local forward cotton market was steady today with increased demand. It appears that the market is awaiting fresh incentives.

At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 701/- against previous close at Rs. 699/8 and advanced at Rs. 705/- on increased buying and short covering. August delivery was quoted Rs. 11/- above May at Rs. 716/-. Tone of the market was steady.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, March 28.

The produce market was quiet today on increased selling and absence of demand. Groundnuts Bold were quoted at Rs. 40/4. Madras Coromondal at Rs. 40/8 and Khandesh quality at Rs. 40/12. A./M. delivery business was done at Rs 40/4. Oil April delivery was quoted at Rs. 28/6 and A./M. at at Rs. 21/14. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 28/6 and after at Rs. 28/8. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 22/6 and A./M. at Rs. 22/8 Khursani was placed at Rs. 32/4 and A./M. at Rs. 32/6. Castorseeds Madras were placed at Rs. 31/4 while May delivery was quoted at Rs. 149/8.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, March 28.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1860/- and Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 25/8/6.

BULLION MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, March 28.

The Bombay Bullion Exchange remained closed today on account of "Mahavir Jayanti."

LONDON COPRA

LONDON, March 27.

Copra Philippine cif UK/N European basis ports in bulk per long ton April/May 260 dollars. Copra straits cif UK/N European del April/Mya £93 sellers. Copra straits ditto May/June £91-1/4 seller. Coconut oil crude straits cif UK/N European basis ports in bulk per long ton March/April £130 nom. £129 April/May quoted. Coconut oil crude Ceylon £130-1/2 paid. £131/- seller April/May/June £129 paid.

Soviet-Argentine Trade Talks

MOSCOW, March 27 (Reuter): Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, today received the Argentine Ambassador Senor Bravo, who informed him that an Argentine Trade Mission would soon be coming here.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, March 28.

Cotton roller ginned 289 F 68/, Nt. 62/8, Lss 62/, FourF 58/60, Desi Sind 72/73. Desi Punjabs 66/68.

Rates held steadily but business at low ebb. Foreign enquiry from past ten days been absent. Tokio advices said Japanese Government had permitted additional imports of sixty thousand bales Pak cotton under how import allocations from Sterling area. Pak. Jap. trade talks at Tokio expected to be concluded within few days.

Cottonseeds 6/8 to 6/12 Market quiet. Gold 87/, steady.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, March 28.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1867-8/70.

LAHORE: The Chief Martial Law Administrator of Lahore has banned the publication of two weeklies of Lahore, the "Coossor" and [illegible]".

FOURTH PARTY'S TERMS TO CONGRESS

For Support To Candidate For Mayoralty

BOMBAY, Saturday.

UNLESS the Congress Municipal Party gives a written undertaking and Mr. S. K. Patil makes a public announcement that the Mayoralty will go to a Muslim next year the nine precious Fourth Party votes are not likely to be available to the Congress candidate Dr. P. A. Dias.

The question as to which of the two Mayoral candidates should get their support was hotly discussed at a meeting of the Fourth Party held last evening at the office of the Muslim League at Mohamedali Road. Besides the Municipal members of the Fourth Party other workers were also present at the meeting.

Haji Hasanali P. Ibrahim who presided tried to persuade the party to support the Congress candidate on the plea that such support would give them a chance of having a Muslim Mayor in future with the support of the Congress Party, which had a majority in the Corporation.

This was hotly contested by a section of those present and it was suggested that the Congress claim to majority was not based on facts. That party had to depend every time on the support of the Fourth Party and but for that support would always suffer defeats. The support of the Fourth Party was taken by the Congress Party for granted and it was not properly compensated. While the Christian members of the Corporation with less than half a dozen in the last as well as the present Corporation have been given Mayoralty once and the same is again being given to them, the Muslims who are about a score in the Corporation have not been given the Mayoralty and a demand for it has not so far been accepted. In order to make sure that no such thing happened in future and the Muslim claim for Mayoralty was made fool proof, it was suggested that the Fourth Party should ask for a written undertaking by the Congress and also a public announcement by Mr. Patil to the effect that next year the Mayoralty will go to a Muslim nominee of the Party. Unless that assurance was given in those terms the Party should not support the candidature of Dr. Dias. Some of the workers said that this was the only occasion when the Fourth Party would be able to save its reputation by this method.

The same section supported the merits of Mr. Naushir Bharucha the Opposition candidate who it was pointed out also belonged to a minority and by supporting him the Fourth Party would prove that it was not in the pocket of the Congress as it was accused of being and had its independent views, and decided issues on merit.

In view of the serious differences on the subject no decision could be taken and the matter was postponed. In the meantime Mr. Hasanali P. Ibrahim was asked to ascertain if Congress was prepared to give the assurance.

FOUNDER OF QUILON DAILY DEAD

QUILON, March 28 (PTI): Mr. K. G. Shankar, founder of the "Malayala Rajyam," a local daily, passed away last night. He was 58.

Mr. Shankar, who was one of the early sponsors of the Congress movement in the State, was suffering from paralysis for the past 18 years.

U.S. Assurance To Montgomery

WASHINGTON, March 28 (Reuter): The United States High Command today assured Field Marshal Lord Montgomery that any increase in aid to Indo-China would not affect supplies to European Defence Armies, informed sources reported.

Air Services Suspended

CALCUTTA, March 28 (UPI): All the air services between Calcutta and Jorhat are under suspension since the last 56 hours due to incessant rain and bad weather conditions.

FROM GIRLS' POCKET-MONEY

POONA, March 28 (H.S.): All the girls studying in the 10th standard of the Ahilyadevi High School, Poona, who have collected four rupees from the pocket-money given to them by their parents, have sent them to Pandit Nehru to be utilised for distributing sweetmeats to children on famine relief centres.

New Oil Refinery Deal

NEW DELHI, March 28 (UPI). The Government of India today signed an agreement with Messrs. Caltex (India) Limited in connection with the establishment of the third oil refinery at Visakhapatnam with an initial capacity to refine 500,000 long tons of crude oil per annum.

This agreement follows broadly the lines of the previous agreements concluded in 1951 with the Standard Vacuum Oil Company of New York and the Burmah-Shell Group of Companies for the establishment of two oil refineries at Trombay Island near Bombay.

Under the agreement Caltex (India) Ltd., will form an Indian Company which will own and operate the refinery. Indian investors will be given an opportunity to subscribe upto 25 per cent of the share capital, in the form of cumulative preference shares.

Suitable assurances to facilitate the project have been given by Government to Caltex on the lines of similar assurances given to Standard Vacuum Oil Company and Burmah-Shell. Caltex on their part, have also given certain assurances to Government regarding the training and employment of Indians, used of Indian tankers (if any such tankers are acquired) and provisions of housing for labour.

The construction of the refinery is expected to be undertaken towards the beginning of 1955.

Two Dacoits Shot Dead

(From Our Correspondent)

MOGA, March 28: Two dacoits were shot dead by the Kotkapura police and Home Guards headed by Inspector Sikandar Singh at village Ghaneywala near here in an encounter. The bodies of the dacoits have not been identified so far. Two .303 rifles and one gun, besides a large quantity of ammunition, were recovered from the person of dacoits.

According to another report one Zamindar of Ruknewala, Kartar Singh by name, has been shot dead by some unknown person of Faridkot Tehsil.

U. P. ACTION AGAINST 600 POLICE OFFICIALS

LUCKNOW, March 28 (PTI): The U.P. Government had launched legal proceedings on charges of corruption and other irregularities against over six hundred police officials in the State in 1952-53, the Home Minister Mr. Sampurnanand stated at question time in the Assembly yesterday.

One hundred and seven officials among them had been convicted, he added.

TEMBHURNI, March 28 (H.S.): The outbreak of a new disease which has taken the toll of many sheep and goats in this part, is causing great anxiety to the local breeders, it is understood.

talking of BOOKS

A GREAT PROSE-ARTIST

Hemingway As Man Of Action

FOR better or worse, Ernest Hemingway has been regarded as the most influential novelist of his time, considered by many to be a great prose-artist and an unrivalled reporter of the epoch between the wars; condemned by many for introducing a cult of violence, crudity, and brutality. He has been called the chronicler of the Lost Generation, which survived the first World War, about whom he wrote in his first major novel, *Fiesta*.

His war-book, *A Farewell to Arms*, was a commercial success in 1929, when the subject was much discussed; and as novel and film, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, about the Spanish War, was widely acclaimed, writes Walter Marsden in John o' London Weekly.

In addition, a personal legend has grown up around his eventful life. Born in Illinois in 1898, Hemingway revealed as a boy the love of hunting and fishing which has never left him. Before America entered the first World War he joined a volunteer ambulance unit in France, then transferred to the Italian infantry, was severely wounded and was decorated for bravery. Later he acted as war correspondent in the Near East and later still settled in Paris for a time.

IDENTIFIED WITH CHARACTERS

All this background appears in his novels and short stories, as does his interest in boxing and bullfighting and his support for the Spanish Republicans. Indeed, it has been assumed that since Hamingway was, for instance, wounded and since in *Fiesta* there is a wounded ex-soldier, Hemingway and this character are one and the same. Having thus (wrongly) identified him with his characters, such readers blame him if a character does or says something they don't like.

And because the action and the language in Hemingway's writing is often violent and brutal, there is much in it that many people dislike. Also, if in his private life he does something of which they disapprove (he is a Roman Catholic convert and has been married three times), they are inclined to run down his books.

In spite of Hemingway's reputation, no full-length account of his writings was available until the appearance of *Hemingway: The Writer as Artist* (Princeton University Press London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, 30s.), by Carlos Baker, Professor of English at Princeton, and *The Art of Ernest Hemingway* (Peter Nevill, 15s.), by a young English author, John Atkins. The American book is an orderly laudatory, solid piece of work, providing a close study of Hemingway's development since about 1920. Mr. Atkins is an uneven writer and critic, stimulating at his best, particularly on Hemingway's outlook.

Himself a man of action and imagination, Hemingway despises urban civilization, its "clock-faced" citizens and its ideals. Lieut. Henry, the hero of *A Farewell to Arms*, reflects:

I was always embarrassed by the words sacred, glorious, and sacrifice and the expression in vain. We had heard them sometimes standing in the rain almost out of earshot, so that only the shouted words came through, and had read them on proclamations that were slapped up by billposters over other proclamations, now for a long time, and I had seen nothing sacred, and the things that were glorious had no glory and the sacrifices were like the stockyards of Chicago if nothing was done with the meat except to bury it.

"The meat"! The society which permitted such a state of affairs was, Hemingway felt, decadent, and so were all its manifestations, including its genteel literature. He would have none of it, he would write honestly, putting down "what I see and what I feel in the best and simplest way I can tell it." He distrusted emotionalism as much as he hated intellectualism, so he stripped his writing of superfluous rhetoric, literary allusions and similes, and by intense concentration in his short stories, through which he approached serious fiction, he avoided over-reporting. Such methods perfected the kind of writing he wanted to develop so as to express his views.

If civilization was, as he believed, decadent, he would turn to what was natural—action, preferably out of doors. Cultured people being corrupted by their environment, he would write about uncultured, simple people — bullfighters, boxers, hunters, those whose natural instincts had not been stifled, those who were guided by their sensations, not thwarted by unnatural restraints and squeamishness.

> Is Hemingway throwing out the baby with the bath-water? Some critics have said so. In his fear of intellectualism, they say, he is rejecting the intellect; by his emphasis on the animal side of man's nature he is ignoring the spirit; by spurning restraint he is extolling the vicious and the brutal. His typical hero, they say, is a "dumb ox," only a man to whom things happen, and therefore no tragic figure for he is unaware or careless of his fate.

Both Professor Baker and Mr. Atkins take up this question and reach a large measure of agreement. Starting from Hemingway's statement that "A writer's job is to tell the truth," the argument in his favour runs that he describes what he sees; such men exist, therefore he writes about them. But does he approve of moral nihilism? it may be asked. To this the short answer given is "No."

DILETTANTE AND CYNIC

For the violence and despair are only part of the truth he must tell; there is also personal courage and endurance and a code of integrity independent of orthodox creeds, manifested by such characters as the bull-fighter Romero in *Fiesta*, whom the drunken, dissolute Lady Brett cannot (and, to be just, will not) seduce. Then too, not all his stories deal with violence; some are of happiness among natural beauty; we glimpse beauty and truth in a broken-down drab, for example in "The Light of the World," which is Love; and in other tales the irony is full of unspoken pity.

> Another line of attack in the past was that Hemingway had no social conscience, that he was cynical and a dilettante. It is true that he is a conscious artist, an experimental writer, and willingly underwent a rigorous apprenticeship to his craft.

Not only did he study such diverse masters as Mark Twain and Chekhov but he also sought out such moderns as Gertrude Stein, James Joyce and Ezra Pound, from whom he learned much. He was experimenting with words in the bullfighting book, *Death in the Afternoon*, and the big-game book, *The Green Hills of Africa*, both written in the early 'thirties. Soon afterwards he wrote a book containing direct social comment, favourable to the underdog. *To Have and Have Not*, though this is a curate's egg of a novel—good in parts.

By 1940 he had found a cause to espouse, that of the Spanish people, celebrated in *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. This is a remarkable development if Hemingway is equated with one of his previous characters, even a sympathetic one like Lieut. Henry, who commented: "I was not made to think. I was made to eat. My God, yes. Eat and drink and sleep with Catherine." For not only has the hero, Robert Jordan, political consciousness, he is ready to distinguish between love and sex; and although fear, frustration and death still dog the characters, there is less sense of nihilism than on previous occasions.

The very title is less frustrated than formerly, when he called a book *Men Without Women, or Winner Take Nothing* (both collections of short stories) or *To Have and Have Not*. The heroine, Marie, struggling to regain sanity and womanhood, is at a far remove from Lady Brett or even the passive Catherine of *A Farewell*.

FICTIONAL PATTERNS OF CONDUCT

It must be admitted, however, that although Hemingway expended much skill on this novel (Professor Baker indicates how much) he has not succeeded in producing a great book. It lacks spontaneity and what Mr. Atkins calls the poetry of the first two novels; the writing about sex is strained, and there is an air of romantic lushness about it, and a slackened tension. Perhaps Hemingway was too eager to prove that he wanted more than material values from life. Previously he had been content to let this desire remain implicit in his writing.

Professor Baker stresses its elegiac tone, the tenderness in treating its heroine Renata, and its effective symbolism. Like the shorter and entirely non-political *Old Man and the Sea* (the story of an old fisherman's struggle to land a huge gamefish), it is plainly an interim work. After all, Hemingway, is still in his fifties.

He is said to be working on a long and important novel. He may yet add to the legend made by idolatrous readers who, Mr. Atkins points out, imitated his style, his attitudes and fictional patterns of conduct, as a previous generation imitated Lord Byron.

'HIGH AND LOW ROAD'

The Akron Beacon-Journal.

S. C. Sarkar's
HINDUSTAN YEAR-BOOK & WHO'S WHO, 1953.

THIS IS THE NEW 1953 EDITION OF THE GREATEST FACT-FINDING BOOK THAT WILL BRING YOU UP-TO-DATE ON EVERY INDIAN OR WORLD TOPIC.

No other book packs so much interesting and essential information in one volume—A quick reference book of information of the World and Indian Affairs, Economics, History, Sports, Science, Commerce and Industry, Government, Politics etc.—A complete record of the world and Indian progress in every field.

There is no other single reference book in India to equal the value of the Hindustan Year Book, 1953.

650 Pages; *Paper-Bound Rs. 4/-*
Cloth-Bound Rs. 5/-

M. C. SARKAR & SONS, LTD.
14, BANKIM CHATTERJEE ST., CALCUTTA-12.
PHONE: Avenue 1728

INQUEST ON STATESMEN

Will History Hail Gandhi Or General Dyer?

BY LORD STANSGATE

Recently a dinner was held for one of the most respected members of the Labour movement, Lord Stansgate. The chair was taken by Lord Pethick-Lawrence. Leaders of the Labour Party—of all shades of opinion—were there. And Lord Stansgate made the following brilliant speech.

WHEN I received this invitation I thought that it might be an act of service—having no permitted functions elsewhere—to offer you some advice about the House of Commons, about the stresses and strains which some call splits, but which I should consider indications of growing sinew.

I do not know what to call my speech, but talk of "Left and Right," "official and unofficial," "back and front benches," "realists and sentimentalists"—none of these terms will do. They by no means fit my purpose.

I am going to speak about attitude and feeling. I remember the attractive lithographic folders of my youth illustrating the Lord Mayor's Show at 1d., outline, and 2d., tinted. The tinted Lord Mayor was just the same as the plain Lord Mayor, but a fraction too far forward. I shall head my present effort, therefore, "Penny Plain and Tuppence Coloured."

We will take first the Tuppence Coloured. These people are a difficult lot. They have many peculiar traits. For instance, they insist on reading books, although there are plenty of excellent official pamphlets, and then they become "influenced".

They also have a strange itch to fight. They are always wanting to divide. You can't make them see that bipartisanship is the truest form of belligerency. They keep on insisting that "the People's Flag is Deepest Red," and yet they don't seem to know the encore verse, "It all comes out in the wash."

THEY STICK TOGETHER

You can't get on terms with them. There is no crevice for the foot. They seem entirely deficient in the vital instinct of "getting on." Of course, this has an advantage when you are forming a government, because they do not appear to want jobs—and to be frank they seldom get them.

I would suggest two ways of dealing with them. There they are in their little craft on the rocky coasts of the back benches. The more they are in difficulties the more they stick together, which shows they can't be Statesmen.

Try this plan. Let one of the stately beacons of the front bench (I am looking at Mr. Chuter Ede) turn for a moment a kindly ray upon the mariners. What a change—they are off at once singing "Pull for the Shore, Sailor," with deep loyalty.

There is another technique. Richard II met a crowd or a group in Cheapside. His plan was to put Wat Tyler on the executive. I am not quite sure what happened to Wat Tyler, but after several incursions into Wales Richard was made captive.

Now I come to a far more appetising class, the Statesmen. "All men of goodwill will admit"—"in well-informed circles it is commonly agreed"—"few observers of experience will be found to challenge."

Of course you recognise these quotations from that brilliant series of falsified predictions called THE TIMES leaders. They are the background, they are the DECOR of the Statesman.

The Statesman is rather to be apprehended than defined. We just sense that he is a Statesman.

There is a special advantage in getting to know him if you can manage it, and that is that you make the acquaintance of an Economist. Now that is a tremendous experience. A nod from him gives the most commonplace a feeling of having a weighted average. The squeeze of his handshake produces an uplift—a sort of inflationary pressure.

But we must leave them. There they stand unflinchingly, forming a hollow square round Dr. Gallup, their eyes uplifted to the floating vote, superbly trained in marking time and treading water

FELLOW TRAVELLERS

And now I come to my speech, and it is divided into four interrogatory chapters.

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

SMILING WORKER

THE following note sent by Shri Jamnadas Boda, Secretary of the East Andheri Balkan-ji-Bari Unit is worth pondering over:-

Ever since India gained her freedom, many fissiparous tendencies have come to the fore. The party spirit based on different ideologies and communities does not seem to be restricted to politics only, but has entered into almost every phase of life, and is on the increase. In institutions for the public weal, whether educational or social, or for women or children, these differences are noticed. The result is that instead of furthering the principal cause, they become centres for the personal ambitions of the so-called social workers. All this is due to the narrow-mindedness of such Workers.

Every welfare worker, even though he belongs to different political parties, must endeavour to place the institution just in his loyalties. Mutual co-operation and understanding must be developed. Otherwise if a stop is not put to small-minded personal affiliations and attractions, no people with independent views will be willing to enter public life.

Welfare workers for children's organisations must be extra careful, for the child is very impressionable and will easily lose faith. Children's institutions are mainly educational and character-building and the children's future depends on these organisations It is, therefore, the duty of every welfare worker to be broad-minded and co-operative, and thus cement the strength and unity of all fellow workers and their organisation — making an example for the children to follow suit and become a strong body and a united nation to serve the Motherland!

Shrimati Jayawati A. Kaji, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

Do You Know That . . .?

The Ob, Lena, and Yenisei rivers of Siberia flow northwards towards the Arctic Ocean. In spring the rivers flow towards icebound mouths and extensive floods result until the lower course thaws.

The kapok tree grows in West Africa, tropical America, South-East Asia, and Java. Its seed pod contains a fibre which is six times lighter than cotton. The fibre is used as the stuffing for lifebuoys, mattresses, and cushions.

The temperature at the bottom of all the oceans is generally in the neighbourhood of 34 degrees Fahrenheit.

Some of the oases in the Sahara Desert are fed by water that travels for hundreds of miles underground. For instance water from Lake Chad feeds oases over 400 miles away.

Cocoa buds, flowers, and fruit appear on the main branches and trunk of the tree at the same time.

Unreadable

What print cannot be read at all?
The reason isn't that it's small.
Come now be ready with your guesses—
Print, which is used for dresses!

A Busman's Holiday

When a person spends his leisure time doing the same kind of work by which he earns his living, we say he is taking a "busman's holiday."

It was an exceptionally conscientious driver of a London horse bus who gave us this phrase. Even when not on duty he would turn up to see his horses off on their journey. If he thought that the driver was an inefficient or irresponsible man he would not hesitate to travel on the bus to ensure that no harm was done to his horses.

His fellow-travellers jokingly remarked that he was "taking a busman's holiday."

Happy Family

Harry was telling his friends how jolly it was to be a member of a large family.

"How many children are there in your family?" someone then asked him.

"I have as many brothers as I have sisters," replied Harry, "and my sister Daphne has twice as many brothers as she has sisters."

How many children are there in the family?

ANSWER: There were four boys and three girls.

Careless

A careless old fellow named Rees,
Sat down for a rest neath the trees.
But he rose with a shout,
For he quickly found out
He had sat on a nest of wild bees.

Are You There?

If you complete these three-letter words correctly, the two lines of new letters, read downwards, will name something you may be enjoying at this moment:

.. Y—Timid
.. F—Enemy, going back!
... P—Mountain
.. P—Small drink
.. A—Girl's name
.. N—Tribe of Israel
.. E—A feature

ANSWER: Seaside Holiday.

My Lawn

My lawn is white. I do not have
To mow it, or brush off a leaf.
It has no weeds, no buttercups;
You see it is a handkerchief!

His Holiday

Black: I hear you went to Brightbourne for a change and a rest.

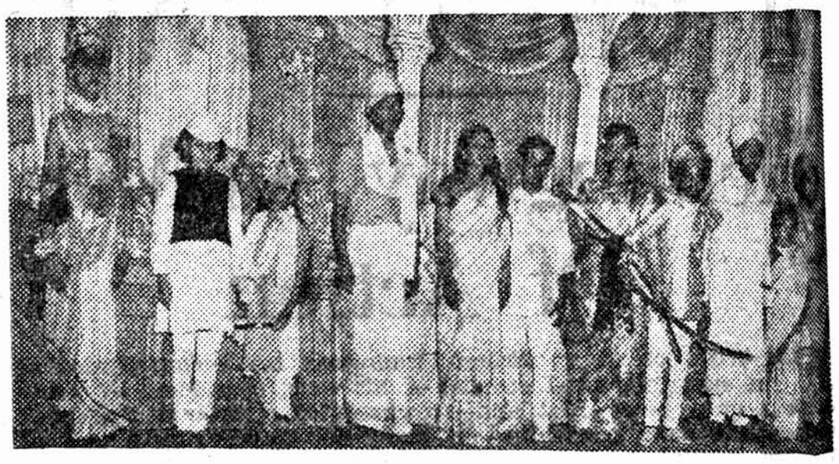
White: Yes, I did; but the waiters got the change and the hotel manager got the rest.

Mountain Memories

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills"—So sang David, the poet—the shepherd boy who became a king. Those of you who have seen the Himalayas will understand exactly what he meant; others who are not so lucky, have a treat in store. Take a train, take a plane, take a taxi, and motor up a winding road to Darjeeling, Simla or Kalimpong, and see the perfection of creation which is the Himalayan Range — the "Abode of Snow." It is colossal and breath-takingly beautiful, writes Aysha in "The Home And The World."

Can you imagine a never-ending range of blue hills with wooded spurs meeting the limitless blue sky? The blues do not merge—between them are the sparkling white snow-caps—tinged with roseate hues at dawn and flaming orange at sunset. Have you seen them in the moonlight? They shine so white—they look pale blue—and so grand that they make you want to kneel down and thank God for the feast provided for your eyes and minds.

Let's pack up some lunch and go on a picnic. Let's wear comfortable clothes and sturdy shoes, and walk down into the valley. It's a rough road, a stony road, and every step takes us down a steep incline. What's that "thump—thump—thump"? It's only your heart beating out the exhilaration of your body—unaccustomed as it is to this exercise. What is the humming sound in your ears? You are singing for joy, for you feel the breeze on your cheeks, and as you are descending swiftly, the atmospheric pressure affects your ear-drums. It stops as soon as you reach the valley for you see before you the river shining silvery in the sun and rushing over its rock bed. Kick off your shoes and wade in and feel the balm of the mountain water on your tired feet. But look out for the boulders—they are smooth with the passage of innumerable years, but stubbed toes are not pleasant!



Kashmere Gate Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari children enacting a drama.

Hungry? Let's eat. See those rows and rows and rows of prickly plants? Surely it must be a plantation. It is—a pine-apple garden. The nearest you can get to nectar of the gods is the juice of a 'King' or a 'Queen' pineapple. It has all the sunshine of a Himalayan valley in its colour and the freshness of a mountain breeze in its tang and the sweetness of fresh mountain water. Try it sometime.

Strange People

Who are those strange people watching us? It is difficult for a visitor to say but they may be Tibetans, Bhutias, Nepalese or Sikkimese. What a contrast to the plainsfolk! Their faces are broad, pink and smiling. Their fur-tipped caps would be the envy of a chic society lady, and their felt boots, gaily coloured and knee-length—oh, where can I buy a pair like that? She continues.

Their animals are mules—rather wild looking with flowing manes but with a reputation for sure-footedness. It's just as well for they have come for us to take us up the hill. Dare you ride one? Up you go and then the fun starts. Up and up and up, and you cling on for dear life with your body at the most peculiar angle, and your heart in your mouth, for fear this mule will stumble and fall and throw you into the prickly bushes that line the road.

But no, you are safe and have reached the broad road. Safe, did you say? Well—What's happening to the animal? Not winded after his climb but with a second wind, he goes tearing along the road with you hanging round his neck to keep on his back! It's the most thrilling ride you've ever had—and nothing and nobody could stop it—It's going on for ever!

Not quite—your groom with his fur-tipped hat and gaudy striped wool scarf is there to meet you, smiling. He has walked up the short cut which he has done many times before, and it's a piece of cake for him. Are you glad to get off that mule? You are going to be awfully stiff for the next three days, but wasn't it fun while it lasted?

Pithy Proverb

Good temper is like a sunny day; it sheds its brightness upon everything.

Treat In Store

The dentist proudly held out the tooth he had just extracted and showed it to his patient.

"But that's not the tooth that was aching," wailed the patient, feeling his jaw.

"Oh well, never mind. I'll get round to it shortly."

MAXIM TO MEMORISE

It is only when you are grown up that you realise how grand it is to be young.

GUARANTEE

The man stormed into the garage. "Did you promise when I bought this car to replace anything that was broken or missing?"

"Yes, sir. What is it?"

"A steering wheel, a collar bone, and four front teeth."

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit has been elected President, and Shri Shewak Bhojraj re-elected General Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh for the current year.

The other office-bearers elected are Shrimati A. John Matthai, Chairman, Shrimati Monijeh R. Masani and Shri Radha Raman Vice-Chairmen, Shri Durlabhji Khetani Treasurer and Shri Harbhai Trivedi and Shri K. V. Phadke Assistant Secretaries.

This premier All-India Children's Association has decided to organise a trip of the Indian children to the continent during the next vacation, which synchronises with the coronation celebrations in England.

Who have not jet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning four full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

KIDS DO THEIR BIT TO KEEP FIT

Boys and girls of the Versova Balkan-ji-Bari Unit at physical culture exercises.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Nation's own theatre—Scheme above structures—Private enterprise and professionalism—Theatre and revival of drama—Highest distinction for music—For education in fine arts—Dance changing with times—Those uncared for artists—Losses to music world.

THE theatre, to be distinctive of any nation, must develop its own characteristics.

As an institution, it cannot be confined within the four walls of a single structure. Taken in the context of drama it must have certain standards which should be broadly observed by all the units which make up the organisation.

National Theatre

In India, the movement for the establishment of national theatre has gathered momentum following the dawn of independence, but one regrets to note that the scope, structure and organisation of such a theatre have not yet been defined. The movement has to be steered out of the confusion with which it is surrounded.

However, the prevalent idea about the theatre centres round drama which is its principal item; and this could not be otherwise as the average person usually conjures up, in his mind, the picture of theatrical representation, whenever he thinks of drama. The persistent demand for theatres is a happy reaction to the recession of drama due to the heavy impact of the film on its legitimate sphere. The movement for national theatre has carried this demand to a higher plane.

This country has a rich legacy of dramatic art. Like others, it is moreover known for its tradition of professional repertory companies and private ownership of theatres. An erroneous notion is prevalent in certain sections of the intelligentsia, which are not active supporters of drama as a practical art, that professional element was responsible for recession of the stage. Elimination of private enterprise from ownership of theatres and presentation of drama is, therefore, urged by them as a step towards revival of the stage. This is not the correct remedy.

Non-proprietory Theatres

Non-proprietory theatres can be constructed by the state, municipalities public endowments and cultural institutions. The management will differ in each case, and it will conduct the theatre in its own way; but the question which arises is whether any such theatre would automatically become national by virtue of the fact that it might happen to be a public concern. It is over this point that much fumbling is noticed on the part of the intelligentsia, politicians and leaders of the dramatic movement.

For instance, a theatre built and maintained by any municipality would be simply a municipal theatre. One such theatre is promised to Bombay by its Municipal Corporation; and some of the leading corporators have seemed to have a wrong impression that the theatre would be national in character. Such enthusiasts have no clear notion about what the theatre as a national institution should be like, nor are they concerned with the content and substance of the fare which the municipal theatre would provide to the audience.

Peculiar Outlook

Then there is a reactionary section of the intelligentsia whose conception of national theatre is peculiar. Hostile as it has been to private enterprise, this section has pinned its faith on the amateur activity as the effective means to revive the stage. It has regarded the "drawing room" acting and parrot-like recitation as the masterly dramatic performance and has continued to encourage half-baked fastidious amateurs to exhibit their petty talents to the complacent audience. Such a section is indifferent to the place where drama may be presented, but it would welcome non-proprietory theatres against private enterprise and would readily proclaim them as national. The champions of amateurism appear to be conveniently unaware of the fact that the stage which is considered to be a representative institution of any country is mostly the professional.

Included in this section are coteries of authors and admirers of the so-called literary drama, which does not require the stage and artistes. This much advertised literary drama is repugnant to India's dramatic tradition. Except for helping the authors in publicising themselves as dramatists, literary dramas offer little stimulus to practical drama. On the contrary, they have retarded its revival as art by interposing the book as the stage between the audience and artistes. Dramatic art must assume the proportions of a countrywide movement in spite of the prejudice against the professional stage, amateurism in acting and vanity of the authors of the so-called literary drama.

Network Of Theatres

National theatre is the legitimate aspiration and urgent need of India, but care will have to be taken to see that it does not emerge as an institution monopolised by aristocratic dilettanti and coteries of the art-shy intelligentsia. The scope of national theatre should be commensurate with the entire population so far as drama which is bound to be its principal item is concerned. This principle needs to be kept in view from the very beginning in consequence of the tendency of the "dress circles" to demand art in the name of the people and then to reserve it for themselves. The people will appreciate, by contrast, the real significance of the term "national" if institutions and groups will drop the title assumed by them without sanction.

In a country like India, national theatre cannot be a single structure located in anyone town. Its very concept implies a network of theatres located in towns of a given minimum dimension. Even in the absence of specialised buildings, the national theatre should be so designed that it can convey particularly drama even to the remote rural areas. Essentially it should be an organisation with its ramifications extending throughout the country. Finances for the construction of theatres under the national scheme should be logically furnished by the state, municipalities and public trusts and institutions.

Integrated Scheme

Since the existing social order does not provide for nationalisation of the services of art, private enterprise cannot be eliminated from the field of any art. In the ultimate analysis, national theatre should be an all embracing organisation bringing within its sphere public as well as private theatres and also the people's theatres when they are established. Since drama has to be prevented from moving from confusion to conflict and has to be developed as a national art, it is necessary that the invidious distinctions like the commercial and non-commercial are soon abolished and repertory companies and amateur groups are integrated without discrimination, in the scheme of national drama.

As a supreme organisation, national theatre, must lay down a policy and definite standards for art especially drama to be followed by all its units. It should in course of time rise to the height when it can invite distinguished artistes to give performances under its auspices and when its invitation might be considered as an honour by them. National theatre will have much to do for resurrection of drama. It should, at least, provide facilities for training in acting, stage-craft and allied arts. Since the people's taste for drama can only be fostered by frequent attendance at plays, theatres under the national scheme, must be kept going. Rehabilitation of the theatre and drama on a national scale should be one of the functions of the Sangeet Natak Academy.

'THE ADIVASIS'

A painting by JEHANGIR SABAVALA

Honour To Musicians

Recommended by the Sangeet Natak Academy as musicians of the year, four eminent musicians two each from the North and South were recipients of the Presidents Awards on March 15. Their names are Shrimati Kesarbai Kerkar, Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan, Mr. Venkataswami Naidu and Mr. Semmangudi Shrinivas Iyer by whom the unique honour done to them was richly deserved. The awards consist, in each case, of a Kashmir shawl, a purse of Rupees 1000, and a sanad. They were presented to the four musicians by President Rajendra Prasad in an impressive ceremony held in the Rashtrapati Bhavan. The presentation of awards has come to be a regular annual function. It amounts to a great honour which is conferred upon music through the musicians.

The institution of awards is not only recognition of music, but is a part of the state patronage to it. Following the retirement of the princely order, musicians in particular were almost left without support and patronage from the state, but the Government of India having realised the needs of arts like music, dance and drama has proceeded with the task of rehabilitating them and of according recognition and patronage to them. The system of awards to musicians is the best form in which the President can honour them. It marks, for the time being, the highest distinction for musicians in the scheme of state patronage to arts.

At University Level

Speaking at Vijayawada, last month, Professor Sambamurthy, head of the Department of Music, Madras University, pleaded for the creation of a University of Fine Arts. He would like to have such an institution at the centre and also in important states. He further advocated institution of diploma courses in stage-craft in all the universities. All those who are worried about the future of India arts will share the anxiety and enthusiasm of Professor Sambamurthy. The institutional method to encourage studies in arts has to be thoroughly discussed as the present university, which conforms to the Western system, may not be a model for training in Indian arts.

The establishment of a University of Fine Arts has to be taken. For the time being, as a remote ideal. It would be enough at present, if the existing universities see their way to opening Departments of Arts providing facilities for training and research, but the question is how to pursuade the university men to discard their cynical attitude and to admit arts within the precincts vigilantly guarded by them. Professor Sambamurthy has laid emphasis on education in arts and on turning out qualified artists whose number cannot be easily restricted. Against this, society has also to be so organised that it might absorb artists emerging every year, from training centres. The immediate need is to develop the art sense of students so that they might turn out to be appreciators and patrons of art. The educational machinery ought to be directed towards achievement of this end.

Dance And Showmanship

Addressing a press conference in Bombay, Mr. Uday Shankar is reported to have made a few important observations about Indian dance. He said that classical dances, are changing with the times; and that they have to become more simplified to get to the heart of the people. It will be interesting to know what their changes are and whether the process of simplification would affect the integrity of the classical technique. The point is whether the people should be raised to the level of appreciating the high technique or concessions, which might involve undesirable modifications or even mutilation, should be made to them.

Speaking about himself, Mr. Uday Shankar declared that what he had tried to do was to give Indian dancing a touch of showmanship. Does showmanship mean development or deterioration of the classical technique? The term development is used rather loosely in dance circles. So far not a single instance of real development has been specifically mentioned. The symbolic Abhinaya, which is the soul of classical dance, must be the *sine quo non* of its interpretational form, but no addition based on the principles governing the classical technique is known to have been made to it. The question of development in reference to it, therefore, does not arise. Showmanship is obviously intended to popularise classical dance; but it must be avoided if popularisation results into vulgarisation.

Beauty In Darkness

Sponsored by the Prajapati Sahakari Utpadak Mondal Li-

(Continued on page 23 Col. 5)

Veering Slightly Towards The West

PEEP INTO INDONESIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

BY ARNOLD C. BRACKMAN

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

Jakarta, Indonesia.

THE foreign policy of this young nation is undergoing a slight modification today in the direction of the western bloc.

But this in no way implies that Indonesia—jealously guarding its newly won independence with the xenophobic nationalism sweeping Asia today—will abandon the mainspring of its foreign policy: neutrality and aloofness in the cold war.

Despite this, however, Indonesia in recent weeks has taken three long strides toward closer affiliation with the non-Communist world. These include:

1. Acceptance of a long-standing invitation to join the British-sponsored Colombo Plan for the economic development of south and southeast Asia. This plan has received strong United States financial support and encouragement.

2. Replacement of controversial American aid from the Mutual Security Agency (dol. 8,000,000), with a new pact based upon nonmilitary Technical Co-operative Assistance (dol. 3,100,000).

3. Membership in the International Monetary Fund, which promotes monetary stability through loans to check any disequilibrium in a nation's balance of payments. The United States has supplied this organization with 30 per cent of its funds.

U. S. BLAMED

Two common denominators, perhaps unwittingly, tie together these three actions. They are each predicated upon helping Indonesia achieve stability and raise its living standards. They also are aimed at the countries outside the Communist bloc. These decisions strikingly re-emphasize Indonesia's position, despite its avowed neutrality in the cold war, as a member of the free and democratic, non-Communist comity of nations.

These steps were undertaken by the mildly left-wing coalition Cabinet of Premier Wilopo. This Cabinet came to power last April with the expressed purpose of checking Indonesia's perceptible drift toward the western bloc under the premiership of Dr. Mohammed Sukiman.

The Sukiman Cabinet entered into an American-sponsored embargo on the shipment of rubber and other war supplies to Communist China. It also rounded up thousands of Communists, fellow travellers, and assorted trouble makers in August, 1951, and it initialed the Japanese Peace Treaty at San Francisco. Dr. Sukiman's Cabinet finally stubbed its toe on the neutralist foreign policy when Foreign Minister Achmed Subardjo reached an agreement with the United States for MSA aid, including military assistance

This unleashed a strong wave of anti-Americanism and brought about the resignation of the Sukiman Cabinet on the grounds that it jeopardized Indonesia's neutralist position. Foreign Minister Subardjo has claimed, however, that "the fall of the Cabinet was not brought about because the Cabinet rejected MSA, but the Cabinet disintegrated because of the domestic situation."

In any case, the United States was sharply abused, especially in the nationalist press, and was turned into the whipping boy for most of Indonesia's ills, including the untimely bursting of the profitable Korean war boom in the rubber and tin trade, two of Indonesia's chief exports.

"A difficult fence to walk."

Sweigert in The San Francisco Chronicle

FOUR REASONS

While it is still too early to analyze the factors involved in the recent pro-western steps taken by Indonesia in its foreign policy, most observers here are inclined to list these causes: (1) A worsening economic and financial picture; (2) A realistic appraisal of Indonesia's world position, dependent upon western shipping and western trade; (3) A belief that last year's outburst was caused more by nationalist frustration to achieve a speedy utopia after gaining independence than by anything else; and (4) A fundamentally sound relationship between Indonesians and Americans on a non-political basis.

Many Americans were shocked at the vindictiveness displayed towards the United States in the local press, especially since Indonesia had quietly accepted 5,000,000 dollars worth of military aid for its constabulary in 1950, the first year of Indonesian independence. The American dilemma over what the Indonesians considered their independent foreign policy was highlighted by the visit in 1952 of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Asked by a young Indonesian newspaperman what she thought of Indonesia's independent foreign policy, she politely quipped: "Define it first."

Indonesia's outstanding daily, the Chinese-owned 'Keng Po', said in an editorial: "Everybody agrees we must apply an independent policy, but nobody seems to know exactly what it means except we can say to the foreign world that we do not want to be involved in a world war."

It was left to President Sukarno. Indonesia's uncontested nationalist leader, to clarify his country's foreign policy in the course of a speech introducing Philippine President Quirino to the Parliament on the latter's 11-day visit to the country last July.

ATTITUDE TO BLOCS

"We have resolved to occupy the no man's land between opposing camps so that, in concert with others of like minds, we may act as a buffer between the antagonists," Mr. Sukarno declared. "We reserve the right to associate ourselves with this or that country, irrespective of blocs, on specific issues."

An interesting historic footnote to this July 17 statement of principles rests in the Indonesian Communist Party's boycott of Parliament on that day in protest against the visit of Mr. Quirino, whom it accused of trying to drag Indonesia into a Pacific pact.

This seemed to lend weight to Mr. Quirino's farewell words at the conclusion of his whirlwind tour of the East Indian archipelago. "We have identical problems and a common destiny," he said. "Our greatest joint problem is to preserve our independence and freedom. It is not so much a question of aligning with blocs but a question of self-preservation."

Most Indonesians are tired after three years of Japanese wartime occupation and four years of guerilla war against the Dutch in the struggle for independence. Consequently, their main objective is to keep out of war and firmly resist any commitments today which could lead Indonesia ultimately into another world conflict. This means rejecting any form of mutual security, especially a Pacific pact.

Sutan Sjahrir, ex-Premier and Socialist Party leader, is most eloquent on the subject, and has exerted considerable influence in spreading the neutralist policy. However, unlike India's Third Force conception, Sjahrir morally stands with the democratic nations and openly condemns communism and the totalitarian dictatorship of Soviet Russia.

While politically aloof, Indonesia, like its southeast Asian counterparts, provides the West with strategic raw materials, sends promising young students to European and American schools for advanced training, and relies upon the West for its vitally needed imports, from automobiles to tinned milk.

CAUSE OF SUSPICION

On what grounds, then, is Indonesia, like so many new Asian countries, basically hostile to the United States and its allies?

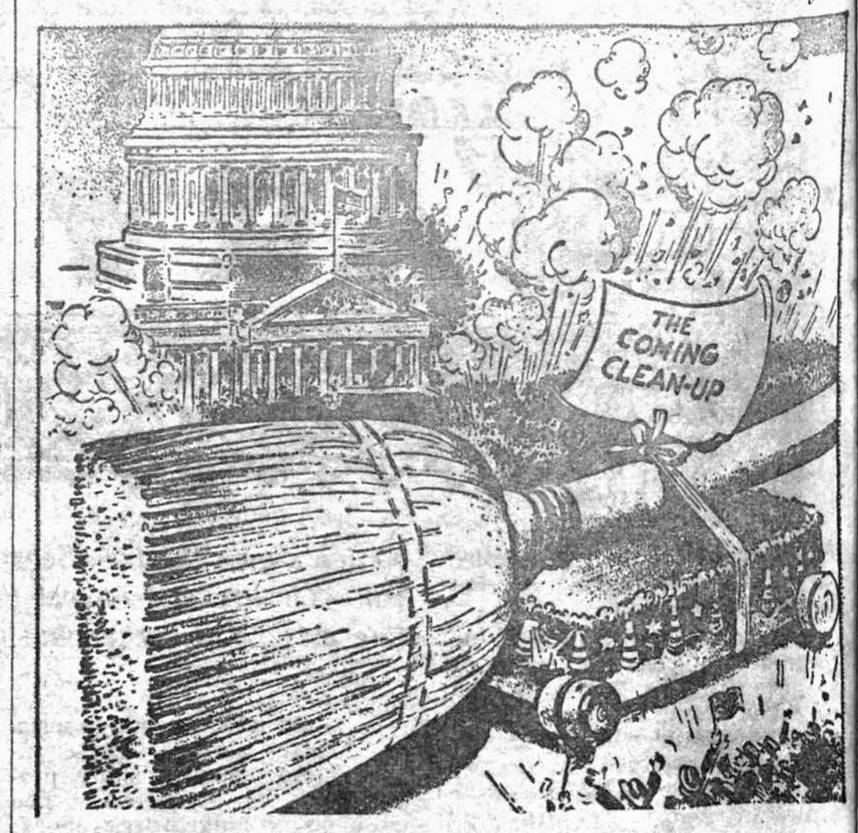
One of the first grounds is sharp antipathy toward capitalism and capitalist countries for having nurtured colonialism, although these countries are eagar to accept the western concept of democratic socialism.

Partly, too, is the understandable ambition of Indonesia and its neighbors to display their newly won independence by dangerously flirting with Communism while scorning their former Western masters. Still further, the Soviet Union always championed independence movements in this part of the world in prewar days, and has drawn the admiration of underdeveloped countries by its amazing industrial development in only one generation. The Communists also have had the advantage of a long-term infiltration movement, coupled with the establishment of vocal and conspiratorial branch parties throughout southeast Asia.

Informed sources expect Indonesia to offset its recent steps toward the western bloc by the appointment of Indonesia's first ambassador to Communist China. There also are continued rumours here that informal trade talks between Indonesia and the Soviet bloc are in progress, although this is apt to be based more upon wishful thinking in nationalist and Communist circles than on any facts.

The fact still remains, however that Indonesia has a positive value to the West in keeping this rich and strategic archipelago free from the Soviet bloc.

"FIRST-PRIZE FLOAT IN THE BIG PARADE"



Shanks in "The Buffalo Evening News."

ORIGIN OF SONG OF 'LOCH LOMOND'

IN 1745 when the fighting men of Scotland followed Bonnie Prince Charlie to war, many of them ended their adventure behind bars in the grim gray Castle in Carlisle, writes Ted Malone in 'Coronet'.

Among the kilted prisoners in that chilly English prison were two young Scotsmen who had been friends all their lives in the bleak, heather-covered hill country around Loch Lomond. They had even been in love with the same girl. Now they were in prison together, but one was among a group of prisoners who soon were to be freed and allowed to return to their homes, and the other was not.

The unlucky young soldier who was not destined to be freed wanted desperately to send a message to the girl he loved, but he had no pen and no paper. And then an idea came to him.

TAKING THE LOW ROAD

Next morning, he astounded the silent Scotsmen in the dungeon by singing a song, an old familiar melody that his sweetheart loved, with new words and a haunting chorus: "Oh, you'll take the high road and I'll take the Low Road, and I'll be in Scotland before you."

Day after day he sang his song, improving a word here, a line there, but leaving the chorus unchanged. When the time came for the luckier prisoners to be released, they all knew the song by heart—his message of devotion for the girl he loved.

He knew she would hear his best friend sing it some day, and she would understand, for the song was a message. And yet, how could he promise to be in Scotland before his comrades-in-arms, who had left him behind in prison?

To a Scotsman, the Low Road is a special road home—a magic underground way by which the spirit of a Scot who dies in a foreign land returns to his home and his love for always.

The young soldier who wrote the song knew that he was going to be executed, that he would never live to take the High Road home across the border. So he sent his last message to the girl he loved in a song that would live in the hearts of people everywhere—the song we know today as "Loch Lomond."

Her Majesty's Stationery Office

Great Britain and the United States have agreed upon an exchange of official publications and such documents as Parliamentary reports (the famous 'Hansard'), White Papers, Blue Books, Government Orders and statistics will be sent from this country. The organisation responsible for the exchange are the biggest booksellers and book-printers in the British Commonwealth, Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

H.M.S.O. began in 1786 and was so called because one of its functions was the distribution of all kinds of writing materials to Ministers and other Government officials. In its earlier days it had to compete with private firms who had previously printed Government publications, in fact Hansard' was named after the private printer who had originally printed Parliamentary Reports.

Nowadays H.M.S.O. works on an immense scale with a gross estimate for the year of about £13,000,000 and a staff of more than 7,000, besides printing works covering 450,000 square feet; several flourishing retail shops, branches in Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast and a Middle East office in Cairo. Little over a century ago the staff was less than 50 and Parliament voted it £59,760 for the year.

Some four to five thousand publications are printed every year including some "best sellers" such as the seven million "Battle of Britain," which was translated into two dozen foreign languages. Other publications have almost reached the status of classics, among them 'The Teaching of English in England," of which 50,000 copies were sold.

Publications are divided into Parliamentary and non-Parliamentary Papers, the former issued for the convenience or at the request of members of either House, the others by Government Departments. In fact, there are publications for almost every taste and every specialist, among them contributions to the literature of botany, forestry, astronomy, meteorology, geology and medical science, and also the great collection of Public Record lists and calendars of the national manuscripts on which the writing of our history is largely based.

It's Only Father

A father is a thing that is forced to endure childbirth without an anaesthetic.

A father is a thing that growls when it feels good....and laughs loud when scared half to death.

A father never feels worthy of the worship in a child's eyes.

He's never quite the hero his daughter thinks....never quite the man his son believes him to be....

Fathers are what give daughters away to other men who aren't nearly good enough..... so they can have grand-children who are smarter than anybody's.

Paul Harvey in Reader's Digest.

HOW THEY MAKE SPURIOUS DRUGS

(Continued from Page 2, col. 5)

are needed. Some states like PEPSU and RAJASTHAN have not yet adopted the Drugs Act and are, therefore, good operating grounds for spurious manufacturers.

How do these drugs get into the market? Through the walking chemist or what may be called the "jhola-chemist." He ensnares the small retailers by offering them cheap rates. Mind you, these retailers are competing with big stores, which draw overriding commissions from the firms on large sales and are, therefore, able to under-sell.

Spurious drugs may also be sold by rival wholesale firms to unwary distributors at low prices. Sometimes, even if a chemist knows a drug to be spurious, he keeps quiet because of the competition. People are to be blamed, too, because many of them have a craze to buy cheap. They do not stop to think why it is that they are getting a foreign-made drug at a price lower than even the landed price.

You can do something about checking this menace. Break all the empty containers in your house. Never sell them because they may come back to you filled with spurious drugs. Here are a few simple tests whereby you might distinguish the spurious from the real. The label on a spurious drug is likely to get smudgy on rubbing. The liquid contents may show sediment and the tablets may not be of uniform size, thickness, weight and gloss. If you suspect fraud, inform the police, the Health Officer or the Drug Inspector.

The retailers may help prevent the sale of spurious drugs by buying only from reliable and accredited wholesalers and in every case by insisting on a warranty from the suppliers. The Government may attempt an even distribution of chemists in India's cities in order to prevent unhealthy competition. The manufacturers may help by stopping the overriding commission to large retailers.

●

Fortunately, the Government is aware of the menace and has taken steps to deal with it. Every Health Officer and Superintendent of Police in the district has been instructed to make surprise visits to premises where spurious drugs might be sold. Stricter penalties have been prescribed for the guilty, though they are not yet entirely adequate. A fine or a prison-term may not be as effective as the confiscation of the entire ill-gotten gains of the guilty person. For he is guilty of a crime no less henious than murder.—I. N. F. S.

Mahabharata In Russian

(Continued From Page 5, Col. 5)

brings within the reach of the Soviet reader a work from the artistic literature of India that possesses all the great characteristics of that literature and has enjoyed wide popularity among the peoples of India.

"Nevertheless, it is important that the translations of the works of ancient and medieval India should be followed by the same of works from the literature of more recent times and specially from the literature of contemporary India."

THE LESSON

From the above remarks on Mahabharata from Academician Barannikov, whose love for India can be judged from the fact that he took pains to translate for the Russian readers Tulsidas's Ramayana, one can have an idea of that broad humanism which stays as the recurrent undertone of Russian secularism. His unambiguous remarks on the great literary and artistic aspects of Mahabharata would lead one to express, without any apprehension over any serious challenge that the grand concept of the Indian culture cannot even be visualised without Mahabharata exactly as the developing dynamics of Indian culture cannot be visualised without the vast and effortful movements of cultural democratisation.

Barannikov's remarks on the whole implies a stern rebuff to the superficial and modernist intellectual dandy who talks of Indian culture unrelated to past.

INQUEST ON STATESMEN

(Continued From Page 19, Col. 5)

Now I do not mind defeat but I cannot bear being patronised in defeat, and therefore I shall put to you as a jury, three examples drawn from my lifetime, and I shall ask you plainly to decide which men were the statesmen of judgment.

WHO'S WHO

Take Ireland. There was the plea for 20 years of resolute government. Everybody said that that was sound British common sense. Then there was the transparent need to repress rebellion, and then there was the patent morality of "taking murder by the throat."

Now what will history say—who showed real understanding of the problem and true statesmanship? Was it Hamar Greenwood and his Black and Tans, or was it Padric Pearse, saying "My name is the heart of a child"?

Now take India. In 1919 there was deep unrest in the Punjab. I saw the debate in the House. Poor Montagu—everyone was against him, but fortunately an eminent soldier had faced the crisis with firmness and resolution, indeed expending at Amritsar his last bullet.

A little later I remember another figure. A toothless old man in peasant garb, marching to Dandi just because he refused to pay a few annas in salt tax. When history is written, who do you think will be judged the true statesman—General Dyer, or Mahatma Gandhi?

And finally you remember in 1938 that aeroplane landing from Central Europe, and the crowd gathering in welcome? Everyone who was in the Cabinet, or who who wanted to be in the Cabinet, or who hoped not to be chucked out of the Cabinet, all crowding into the press picture.

About this time, a German pastor—he had been a sailor—went off into solitary confinement. When history comes to be written, who will be judged the true statesman—the Men of Munich, or Pastor Niemoller?

East And West Meet In Music

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

examples of others. To our composers, too, I think the intense sensitivity of the Indians to rhythm, the freedom of their melodic patterns, might provide new resources. And I think the kind of audience participation to be observed at the typical expression of Indian music-making—at which a clever turn of improvisation or a fresh expression of melody is greeted with an immediate, visible recognition—would be a great stimulus to a performer in any part of the world.

To be sure, for an ideal interchange to take place, Indian music should become as familiar to our audiences as Western music to theirs. But that calls for an adjustment not only in perceptions but actually in mind, heart beat pulse; whereas our music stimulates the listener in India, Indian music would require a profound readjustment of the sense of time by which life is ordered in the West, the opening up of an awareness of completely different tangible and intangible factors. It would close a cycle if the airplane, which can take us so quickly to some place, could bring back to us an influence to unhasten, or decelerate, our lives. That would be no small outcome of itself.

ART NOTES

(Continued From Page 21, Col. 5)

mited, an exhibition of pottery — the first of its kind was held recently in Bombay. It was by itself encouragement to the community of potters who are plying their wheel in the quiet corner of Dharavi and producing articles of utility combined with beauty. The demonstration side showed the traditional shapes and the processes of polishing, glazing and colouring. It also indicated how pottery was developed to answer the needs of the modern age. More interesting were the ornamental patterns based upon the style and motifs of the Ajanta, Rajput and Mughal schools as they pointed to the direction in which pottery can be developed as the province of Indian Art.

Besides potters, there are traditional workers in Bombay handling plastic material and stone and turning out objects of beauty, but they too are least cared for. They make Ganapatis, prepare architectural panels and carve out idols from stone. They are descendants of the sculptors of India whose tradition they have continued. Something has to be done to introduce these sculptors to the public so that they might at least get an access to a larger circle.

Music Sustains Loss

While independence has ushered the happy era of patronage to art and music, the destiny seems to have willed that music should continue to sustain irreparable loss through the increased death-rate of musicians. Within barely a month's time music has lost its two exponents. Ustad Amanali Khan of the Bijnor Gharana was an outstanding figure. He was a great exponent, also composer and poet and a vocalist of rare abilities. His style of singing had a strong touch of individuality. Ustad Amanali Khan has left the legacy of his music with a large number of his pupils. He has left an indelible impress of his art on the music of India. Eloquent tributes were paid to him in the largely attended condolence meeting held in Bombay.

Orphans Of The Storm

(Continued From Page 2, Col. 1)

her physical and mental capacity. The training period varied with the nature of the vocation. Young girls suited for clerical and commercial work were trained in Stenography, typing and accounts. For the middle-aged and the old, production of consumer goods was found gainful and convenient. In Delhi State alone seven thousand displaced women are reported to have been thus trained, while a batch of six hundred and thirty-four is undergoing training for different vocations. Orphan children and children of the unattached women have been sent to municipal and private schools. In some States new schools have been opened for **them. Some orphan children have been given for adoption to financially sound and otherwise desirable couples with no children of their own.**

This is the outcome of five years' persistent labour. And yet just one phase of the country's permanent responsibility for the unattached women and children has been successfully completed. We are not unaware of the existence of nearly forty thousand unattached refugee women and children from East Pakistan, the rehabilitation of whom is squarely the responsibility of the country and its social workers. And there are other unattached women and children in the country, those who are victims not of political but of social and economic circumstances. The panacea for them also is homes and independent means of income.

●

The significance of what has been achieved is nevertheless, greater than is generally realised. The succesful rehabilitation of some thirty-five thousand helpless women and children after all is something of which India must well be proud; Here is an example for other nations of the world to emulate—nations which have dealt most inadequately, with women and children who have been the foremost sufferers in a war-torn world.

SPASSKY'S GRAND SUCCESS AT BUCHAREST

Chess

THE 1953 Bucharest Tournament was once again a triumph for Russian chess. **The leader's were 1, Tolush 14; 2. Petrosian 13; 3, Smyslov 12½. Fourth prize was shared between Boleslavsky, Spassky and L. Szabo (Hungary) 12.**

Spassky's fourth place in this master's tournament proves beyond any doubt, that he is the USSR's best junior player, as well as the world's finest junior player at his age of 16. The game given below is from the Bucharest Tournament 1953 and his play in this game, won from one of the world's great masters, who moreover is at the best age for a chess player is a revelation.

His magnificent play in building up a beautiful counter attack is enchanting. There is something very attractive in his smooth handling of pieces. They never seem to be in one another's way.

White: SPASSKY.
Black: SMYSLOV.

Nimzo-Indian Defence

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, B-Kt5; 4. B-Kt5 (*1), P-KR3; 5. B-R4, P-B4; 6. P-Q5 (*2), P-Q3; 7. P-K3, PxP (*3); 8. PxP, QKt-Q2; 9. B-QKt5, Castles; 10. Kt-K2, Kt-K4 (*4); 11. Castles, Kt-Kt3; 12. B-Kt3, Kt-R4; 13. B-Q3, KtxB; 14. KtxKt (*5), Kt-K4; 15. B-K2, BxKt; 16. PxB, Q-R5; 17. P-KB4, Kt-Kt5; 18. BxKt, BxB; 19. Q-R4, B-B1; 20. P-K4 (*6), Q-Kt5; 21. Q-B2, P-KR4; 22. R-B2, P-QKt4; 23. P-K5, P-R5; 24. Kt-B1, B-B4; 25. Q-Q2, PxP; 26. PxP, B-Kt3 (*7); 27. R-K1, P-R6; 28. P-Q6, B-K5; 29. Kt-K3 (*8), Q-K3; 30. R-B4, BxP; 31. Kt-B5 (*9), KR-K1; 32. R-K3, QR-Q1; 33. KtxP (*10), RxP; 34. KtxQ and Black resigns (*11).

Not A Novelty

(*1) This move is so rarely played that it has the appearance of a novelty; yet it was played in a game Reti-Marshall Bruno 1928.

(*2) The value of this advance in positions of this type is much discussed. The reply here 6...., Q-R4; leads to nothing after 7. BXKt. PXB (7...., BXKt Ch. 8 BXB,); 8. Q-B2. In the above-named game reti as White played 6. P-K3. which gave him no advantage.

(*3) *A notable feature of modern opening strategy is that masters no longer seem to fear backward Pawns. A study of the circumstances in which a backward Pawn is permissible would be of interest.*

(*4) It is evident that Black intends to launch an attack on the Kingside

Deep Insight

(*5) This recapture shows deep positional insight.

(*6) The natural counter measure against a side K attack.

(*7) Guarding against the threatened fork by Kt-K3.

(*8) White's pieces move without a hitch.

(*9) He voluntarily remains a Pawn down and builds up a most subtle counter attack.

(*10) Magnificent play! if 33... KXKt; 34. R-Kt3 ch, K-B1; 35. R-R4 wins as 36. R-R8 mate is threatened. If 35. ..... QXKP; stopping the mate 36. Q-R6 ch etc. and win.

(*11) If Black takes the Queen White mates in two. A great game which deserves detailed analysis.

White:—Friedman
Black:—Noel-Johnson.

Nimzo-Indian Defence

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, B-Kt5; 4. Q-B2, P-B4; 5. PXP, BXP (*1); 6. Kt-B3, Castles; 7. P-QR3 (*2), P-QKt3; 8. P-QKt4, B-K2; 9. B-Kt2, B-Kt2; 10. R-Q1, Q-B1 (*3), 11. P-K3, P-Q4; 12. PXP, KtXP; 13. B-Q3, P-KR3; 14. Castles, Kt-Q2 (*4); 15. KtXKt, BXKt; 16. Q-K2, B-KB3; 17. P-K4, B-Kt2; 18. B-Kt5 (*5), BXB (*6); 19. BXKt, Q-B6 (*7); 20. R-Q3, Q-B5; 21. Kt-Q2, Q-B7 (*8); 22. R-K1, KR-Q1; 23. Kt-Kt1, QXQ; 24. RXQ, QR-B1; 25. Kt-Q2 (*9), R-B8 ch; 26. Kt-B1, RXB; 27. RXR, B-R3 (*10); 28. R (Q7)—Q2, BXP; 29 P-Kt3, BXR; 30. RXB, BXP; Black wins (*11).

Alternatives

(*1) There is no necessity for the immediate capture. Alternatives are 5.....BXKt ch; (A Steiner's variation); and now 6. QXB, Kt-K5; 7. Q-QR3 or 5. ...., Castles; 6. P-QR3, BXBP; 7. Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 8. P-QKt4, and so on. (if 8. B-Kt5, Kt-Q5;).

(*2) The focal point of the position is Black's Q4 and so White wishes to occupy the Q file. The method adopted is slow. 7. B-Kt5 is quicker, but White would have to watch his weakness at his KB2.

(*3) Now Black's essential .... P-Q4; is made possible because, after an exchange of Pawns White's QKt is pinned against an unguarded Queen.

(*4) Black has now the better game, control of the centre and slightly superior mobility.

(*5) Apparently setting Black a difficult problem.

(*6) The solution.

Tempting Queen Sorties

(*7) A position worth studying. Many games between amateurs are lost because of tempting sorties by the Queen, which then becomes an easy target. Observe how expertly this Queen's manoeuvre is carried out. White cannot dislodge her at once. It would take many moves, but the line adopted by White leads to an awkward pin.

(*8) One pin after another.

(*9) White's first rank weakness finally proves his undoing.

(*10) The winning move. White's KR cannot escape because of .... RXKt mate.

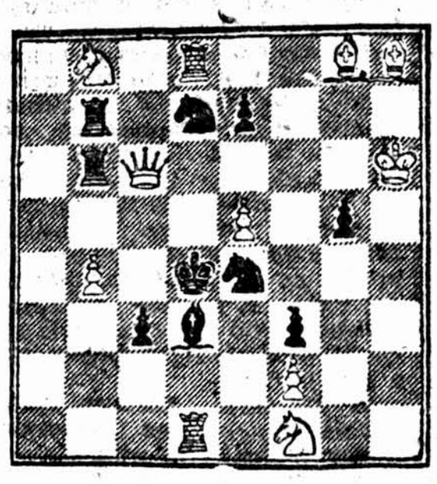
(*11). The QRP Queen's without hindrance.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 28

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 27 Keymove:—Q-Q1.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

U. S POLICY-MAKERS MUST THINK ANEW

Indo-American Differences Are Superficial

BY ERWIN D. CANHAM

(Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston)

THE UNITED STATES has not yet fully regained the confidence and the true leadership of the free world. Still less has it achieved the understanding of the in-between peoples.

This challenge is, after all, the biggest problem President Eisenhower faces. He has made a strong start in many respects. American government is manifestly more effective today than it was during the months of political uncertainty. The President and his Secretary of State have set up clearcut goals. Primarily, thus far, these are the tangible goals of a more effective and mobile military position and of more skilful power-politics diplomacy. These are the hard terms of today's external crisis.

One Value

America and its meaning for mankind must lift the hearts and minds of men everywhere. We must be recognized as a spiritual and moral leader along nations, sharing with them the exemplified truth of our heritage which derives, in every real part, from their own cultural and historical experiences. Hopes and faces must turn toward us as they did after the American Revolution, or in the years of liberation—1918 and 1945.

Of course we have to take the steps necessary to restore the military defenses of the free world. Of course we have to strengthen and stabilize our economy, and to help others to strengthen theirs. None of the grim elements in the interplay of political or economic forces must be ignored. **But the real meaning and merit of America to men is not militaristic or materialistic. It is rather, the deep spiritual significance of a free society, expressed in the lives and opportunities of individual men.**

This means food and shoes and shelter and being able to read and write—the elemental needs of hungry and dispossessed peoples in many parts of the world—just as much as it means the rights to vote and to argue and to worship.

True Liberator

The world is in the throes of revolution. America and its friends and associates must be the leaders of that revolution. We must not accept the false label of reaction. We must make clear to ourselves, and to our fellow men, that the police state, wherever and in whatever form it is expressed, is reaction.

The free-striving society, such as ours, is the true liberating force. The most reactionary among us is a revolutionary compared to any of the totalitarians. Our shared system is capable of striking off the shackles from man's body and his mind alike. Adapted and revised to the needs of others, this heritage can be used to help free men throughout the world.

These are a few—a very few—of the flaming truths we should be proclaiming and exemplifying to our fellow men. The Communists are still shrewd propagandists. They are still speaking eloquently and persuasively and simply to eager, desperate men. They seem to promise much. They are filled with a crusading zeal and a single-mindedness which should challenge us.

This crusade does not relate primarily to the imprisoned men behind the Iron Curtain. They are important: The emphasis President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles have placed on the enslaved peoples is valuable. But it would be a cruel deception to imply to them that they are on the verge of liberation. We do not know when their liberation can be achieved. Nor should we be defeatist, for their liberation could come sooner than any of us think. But we must not stir them to open revolt before it is time; they must not be sacrificed needlessly.

We can cheer and comfort them. We can try to awaken the minds of those among them who have succumbed to the monstrous or the little lies. They all will have great and heroic roles to play one day. But let us not say or imply anything to them that we cannot fulfil.

Immediate Goal

Our immediate goal, as we seek for convinced and zealous allies in the effort to awaken man to his choice between freedom and slavery, should first be our closest friends, and then the undecided peoples of Asia and Africa. When there is enough solidarity and understanding among the peoples who are on this side of the Iron Curtain, we need not worry very much about what may be happening on the other side of that barrier. Our awakening task begins nearer home than Moscow. It begins here. Then it can be extended.

It already is apparent that President Eisenhower understands the role the nation must play. In his inaugural address he emphasized effectively that the United States is not seeking to make over other nations and peoples in its own model. He pledged:

"Honouring the identity and heritage of each nation of the world, we shall never use our strength to try to impress upon another people our own cherished political and economic institutions."

Meantime, the new President appears to feel, most reasonably, that awakening is expressed best in deeds. He seeks to prove leadership before he begins to boast about it. His leadership already has been shown.

IN THE UNITED STATES: He has set up a strong administrative team. He has forged vigorous co-operative links with Congress. He has achieved agreement on a clear and convincing legislative programme. He has moved toward economy and greater efficiency in government. He has refused, this far, to yield to special privilege pressures. After a few initial fumbles, resulting no doubt from staff inexperience, it is clear now that Dwight David Eisenhower is going to be a strong President and a real leader.

IN EUROPE. Through timely discussions between Secretary Dulles, Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen, and Western Europe's leaders, the President has rescued and clarified the European Army plan. He has helped bring Britain into better relationship to the continent. He has encouraged the French in the long and delicate task of regaining their morale and restoring their important role on the continent.

IN ASIA. He has begun a programme to end the Korean war through reducing the Communist "profit," which means to disengage western troops and free them as a strategic reserve. This long-range programme could lead to Communist willingness to settle on acceptable terms in Korea, and perhaps to detachment of Communist China from Moscow.

IN THE COLD WAR. He has made an important start toward regaining the initiative from the Soviet Union.

Hopeful Steps

These are hopeful steps. They are a start toward redeeming campaign pledges to the American voters. They indicate determination, confidence, careful thinking, and planning. They are what was expected.

At the same time, other facts are clear. The Soviet Union has its own dynamic, new foreign policy. It has considerable power to harass all along its borders, and sometimes far inside other nations. Its primary purpose is to divide the free world.

Here the greatest danger lies. For it is clear that official and public opinion in much of the free world, and in the in-between world, is not yet certain of the direction of the new American policies. Many governments, and many elements of popular opinion, are deeply disturbed and mistrustful. The reaction of fear expressed by many Europeans and Asians at the new Formosa policy may have been ill informed and misguided, but it was a genuine reaction.

Perhaps some of this is the price the President has to pay to get the strong support of American public and congressional opinion. This he must do, not just in terms of campaign promises but in response to the imperious demand of Americans that something must be done to end the Korean stalemate and the steadily worsening position in Asia of the United States and United Nations.

But the outbursts of the Indian press, and others, at the announcement of withdrawal of the Seventh Fleet's so called blockade of Formosa were all out of proportion to the significance of the act. They were a result of long-accumulated fears and uncertainties. They were a measure of the job facing the United States in clarifying our real policies to the Asians. This is not a task that can be ignored or half done much longer.

At the same time, we need in no sense "appease" Asiatic thinking. The Indians are no more nearly infallible in their analysis of Communist intentions in Asia than we have been—and probably less so. But some of their warnings have been impressive, as when they clearly foretold Communist China's entry into the Korean war.

It is quite apparent that the troubles between the United States and India derive in large part from the difficulty of either of us adequately to understand the spiritual significance of our respective societies. TO MANY INDIANS, THE UNITED STATES IS GROSSLY MATERIALISTIC. TO MANY AMERICANS, INDIA IS HOPELESSLY MYSTICAL. EACH NEEDS TO BE INTERPRETED TO THE OTHER.

Americans should strive to make clear to all the wide range of Asians that the importance of individual man in our society constitutes a prime spiritual value.

We should freely admit our many unsolved problems and shortcomings, our frequent overemphasis on materialism. We have not overcome arrogance and impatience. Our long-range, slow-moving solution of racial problems leave much to be desired. Many times we do not live up to our principles. And so on.

But underneath it all there are immense and significant spiritual values. Paramount among these is our respect for the individual and his rights. This is a clear living of our religion. The Judaeo-Christian ethic affirms the significance of individual man.

We have made great progress in this century in turning an ethical promise into daily, living tangibility. Man's right to think and worship freely, to meet his material needs, to enrich his mind, his acceptance of social responsibility—all these things make steady progress as the years go by. We have learned these things.

Among the great lessons we are learning are humility and respect for the cultural differences of others.

At base, however, our great achievement in expressing the significance of individual man is in his new relationship to nature. Believing in a spiritual God, rejecting pantheism or the deification of nature (though we have not all risen above materialism and still less above the worship of matter which is implicit in accepting the reality of intelligent matter), we have been able to rise above many old slaveries to nature.

Spiritual Victory

We reject the inevitability of famine or flood or pestilence. We have found that man does not have to yield submissively to elemental forces. Man as the son of God is able to rise above his material environment, to apply his God-given intelligence to unlock the secrets of the material world.

All this is a spiritual victory. It should be our great message to Asians or to any people still subjugated to the blind forces of nature. Man is free born. There is something he can do about famine and pestilence, through the reflection and application of God's laws of intelligence, indeed, through understanding God as Mind.

As Charles Malik of Lebanon has repeatedly pointed out, America's great message to Asia should be in terms of applied spiritual values.

Challenge To Americans

What we have to say to Asians differs only in degree from what we have to say to all men. Many Europeans also are convinced that American society lacks basic spiritual and cultural values.

But the real revolution of mankind is his escape from the despotism of matter—of his material environment. Here we can lead insofar as we show that this escape depends upon the living of spiritual truth.

Our technological successes were the results of thinking of ingenius, persistent, eager self-criticism and improvement. They flowed from the daily challenge of the adequacy of the status quo. They resulted from our certainty of humankind's total perfectibility. This is not materialism, but the opposite.

Such facts about American society have as great relevance to Europe as to Asia and Africa. They relate directly to the world revolution of our time—the revolution that must continue to move in the direction of more freedom, not of less. These are some of the facts President Eisenhower can channel into world action. When once citizens of the free world—not just Americans, but all of us who are striving to live our birthright as men—accept this mandate and mission, we will be living up to the demands of history and of humanity.

BEAUTY PROTESTS

Seven girls from Reading University went to Downing Street in swim suits to deliver a "petition" to No. 10—against the invitation by the men to three young ladies of the French Sorbonne University to come to Reading to lead the University Rag. Photo shows:—Student Sheila Hynd seen as a policeman watches her deliver the "petition" at No. 10 Downing Street.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Edited by S. NATARAJAN.